THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—No. 127. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Interesting Advices from Europe—Sentence of a Murderer in Buffalo—Death of a Professor.

FOREIGN.

Reverdy Johnson Going to Birmingham—Disraeli Declines a Peerage—The Corps Legislatif of France.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Great preparations are being made at Birmingham for the reception of Reverdy Johnson on Wednesday next. John Bright and others will speak on the occasion. The dinner to Mr. Johnson, which was contemplated by the Workingmen's Society of this city, has been abandoned.

Disraeli has declined a peerage, but his wife has been created Viscountess of Beaconfield.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The *Patrie* say the Corps Legislatif will meet January 4.

VIENNA, Nov. 28.—An American vessel with arms on board, designed for the use of the Wallachians, passed up the Danube a day or two since.

Last Evening's Commercial News.

LONDON, Nov. 27—Evening.—Consols, 94¾ for money and account. Five-twenties dull at 74¼. Stocks firmer and higher. Erie, 20; Illinois Central, 96.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27—Evening.—Cotton steady; uplands to arrive, 10¾d. The sales to-day were 12,000 bales.

Petroleum dull; refined, 1s. 6¼d. Turpentine, 28s. 6d.

LONDON, Nov. 27—Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 89s.@59s. 6d. Linseed oil, £27 10s. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6d. Fine Rosin, 15s. 6d. Turpentine, 29s.

ANTWERP, Nov. 27.—Petroleum firmer at 54½@55f.

HAVRE, Nov. 27—Cotton easier at 137f.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 27.—Arrived, steamship Westphalia from New York.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Nov. 28.—Christian Garlies was sentenced this morning by Judge Barker, of the Supreme Court, to be hung on December 8, for the murder of Marcus Szwerline.

Peter Leggett and James Meatt, gamblers, were sentenced to the State Prison for eight and ten years respectively, for arson, they having set fire to the rooms of the latter to secure the insurance.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Professor John A. Nichols, of the College of the City of New York, died to-day.

A D D R E S S

TO THE

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED,

WHOSE SUFFERINGS

HAVE BEEN PROTRACTED,

AND WHOSE CASES

REQUIRE PROMPT TREATMENT

TO

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

If you are suffering, or have suffered, what effect does it produce upon your general health?
Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired?
Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart?
Do your liver or your kidneys frequently get out of order?
Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia?
Are your bowels constipated?
Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to head?
Is your memory impaired?
Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject?
Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, or of life?
Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody?
Does any little thing make you start or jump?
Is your sleep broken or restless?
Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? the bloom on your cheek as bright?
Do you enjoy society as well?
Do you pursue your business with the same energy?
Do you feel as much confidence in yourself?
Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia.
Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?
Now, reader, the organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those in whom these organs are in perfect health? You never hear of such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them.

Diseases of these Organs Require the Use of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And is a Certain Cure for Diseases of the

BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
GENERAL DEBILITY,

And all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female,
From whatever causes originating and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. The records of the *Insane Asylums* and the melancholy deaths by *Consumption*, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

FIRST EDITION

STONEWALL JACKSON

The Morale of the Southern General and His Soldiers—His Proposed Night Attack with Rebel Troops.

To the Editor of the Savannah (Ga.) *News:*—Mr. Edward A. Pollard, in an article on Stonewall Jackson, published in *Putnam's Monthly* for December, states that the General "once recommended a night attack to be made by assailants stripped naked and armed with bowie knives, suggesting that the novelty and terror of such an apparition would paralyze the enemy." Many of the papers throughout the South, the papers of this city among them, have published the above quoted paragraph and accused the author of falsehood and of an attempt to slander the memory of the illustrious dead. The writer of this communication is not an apologist for Mr. Pollard, but he does not think it just that an assertion of his should be pronounced a falsehood without an inquiry being made regarding the truth of it; and the object of this communication is to show that if Mr. Pollard was not fully true in his assertion, he had some ground for it.

The occasion referred to was immediately after the battle of Fredericksburg, Va. On the 11th of December, 1862, the Federals occupying the northern bank of the Rappahannock river, upon the southern side of which Fredericksburg is situated, opened fire upon the town with 149 pieces of artillery. A majority of the inhabitants left town when the bombardment commenced. Early in the morning the enemy, under cover of their fire, attempted to swing a pontoon bridge, laden with soldiers, across the river. A few well directed shots from our artillery broke the bridge, and the boats floated down the river, the men to be drowned or to be killed by the deadly rifles of Barksdale's Mississippians. At night another and successful attempt to cross was made below the city at Deer run, and in a few moments thereafter the town was occupied by the enemy. The 12th was spent in making preparations for the battle on the 13th, the result of which is too well known to be detailed here. Suffice it to say, that by dark on that day the enemy's troops, to the number of 60,000, torn, bleeding, and thoroughly disorganized, were crowded in the town. While thus situated the Confederate chiefs held a council of war. As has been frequently asserted, and never until lately contradicted, General Lee stated that he thought the enemy would make another attack, not believing that they had suffered so severely and were so broken up as was afterwards ascertained. To this opinion General Jackson disagreed, and suggested that the artillery of the First and Second Corps, his and Longstreet's, should be collected upon the hills directly in front of the town, and a heavy fire be opened upon it, and that the men of his corps be stripped to the waist to distinguish them from the enemy, and under cover of the artillery fire force their way into the town and bayonet all who were not similarly attired. His corps was on the right and Longstreet's on the left. The men of the latter corps were not to be stripped nor to participate in the attack, but were to protect the artillery and prevent the enemy from escaping up the river and crossing at the fords, which doubtless they would have attempted had an attack been made, for there was only one pontoon at the town, which would not have afforded egress for one-fifth of the multitude, and the bridges at Deep run would have been secured and all communication with them and the town cut off at the first dash made by our troops.

It has been asserted by officers high in authority that the suggestion above mentioned was made and adopted, and that Jackson especially stipulated that his troops should not be allowed to fire, but should only use the bayonet. It is a well-authenticated fact that an attack upon the town was contemplated by our chief, and in furtherance of the plan the artillery was placed upon the heights in front of the breastworks behind which they had fought during the day's battle, with instructions to await a signal, and then open fire upon the town, and to continue the fire until further orders, or until the yells of our troops would show that they were in town, in a position to be endangered by our fire. The infantry of the First Corps were posted to defend the artillery (it was afterwards told by men of the Second Corps that they had received orders to strip to the waist), but the signal for the bombardment was never given, and orders came to retire within the breastworks, as the proposed attack had been given up by General Lee, who feared that the numerous inhabitants remaining within the town would suffer alike with the enemy.

No pen can describe the horrors and butchery that would have attended that night bombardment and attack, as suggested by the dead hero who believed that "war meant fighting and fighting meant killing." The town, which in its best days did not, perhaps, contain more than 8000 inhabitants, was crowded with artillery, wagons, and about 60 000 men, besides the wounded and non-combatants. The enemy quietly recrossed the river on the night of the 15th, leaving the Confederates to rejoice over another barren victory. An examination of the town, after their departure, showed that the men had been so numerous that the houses were not sufficient to contain them, and that they had torn down the out-houses and railings, and broken up the furniture, in order to make beds in the streets and yards.

The writer of this communication has a most profound respect for the memory of General Stonewall Jackson, yet he does not believe, with others, that the assertion made by Mr. Pollard, that the illustrious hero desired to make a night attack upon the enemy with his troops stripped, is a slander upon his memory; but he does believe that, if there had been more stripping to the waist and night attacks, with fewer days of thanksgiving and fasting and prayers, the South would have less barren victories to rejoice over and less to mourn for now. A VIRGINIAN.

OHIO.

The Annual Message of Governor Hayes.

The annual message of Governor Hayes to the Legislature of Ohio shows that the financial affairs of the State are in a satisfactory condition. The balance in the treasury on the 15th of November, 1867, was $677,990·79; the receipts during the last fiscal year were $4,347,482·80; making the total amount of funds in the treasury during the year, $5,025,475·61. The disbursements during the year have been $4,455,-354·86.

In regard to the cattle disease, the Governor recommends that authority be given to appoint five commissioners to attend a meeting of commissioners of other States, to be held for the consideration of this subject, at Springfield, Illinois, on the 1st of December next:—said commissioners to report the result of their investigation in time for action by the present General Assembly. He also urges the importance of providing for a thorough and comprehensive geological survey of the State. Many years ago a partial survey was prosecuted under many difficulties and embarrassments, which was fruitful of valuable results.

It is beyond a doubt that such a work as it is now practicable to carry out will, by making known the mining, manufacturing, and agricultural resources of the State, lead to their development to an extent which will, within a few years, amply reimburse the State for its cost. The Governor says of election frauds:—"The most important subject of legislation which, in my judgment, requires the attention of the General Assembly at its present session, relates to the prevention of frauds upon the elective franchise. Intelligent men of all parties are persuaded that, at the recent important State and national elections, great abuses of the right of suffrage were practised. I am not prepared to admit that the reports commonly circulated and believed in regard to such abuses would, so far as the elections in Ohio are concerned, be sustained by a thorough investigation of the facts. But it is not doubted that even at the elections in our own State frauds were perpetrated to such an extent that all good citizens earnestly desire that effective measures may be adopted by you to prevent their repetition. No elaborate attempt to portray the consequences of this evil is required. If it is allowed to increase, the confidence of the people in the purity of elections will be lost, and the exercise of the right of suffrage will be neglected. To corrupt the ballot-box is to destroy our free institutions. Let all good citizens, therefore, unite in enacting and enforcing laws which will secure honest elections." He suggests the propriety of such amendments to the election laws as will provide, first, for the representation of minorities in the boards of the judges and clerks of the elections; and second, for the registration of all lawful voters in each township, ward, and election precinct prior to the election.

CRETE.

The Insurrection at an End—Failure of the Insurgents to Escape from Turkish Control.

The Boston *Traveller* is permitted to copy the following private letter from an American residing in Constantinople. It is dated October 25, and gives some new information:—

"I see you have fallen into the same error which I perceive is entertained by some of the public papers in the United States, the result of false information with regard to the state of things existing in Candia, and the political position which it now fills among the great powers of Europe. In the first instance, at the present moment there no more exists in Candia a 'civil war' or an insurrection than exists now in Calabria or the Abruzzia mountains of Italy against the Italian Government. A few persons in mountainous parts of the island are in arms, and from time to time we hear of petty actions between them and the troops which the Sultan keeps there. These should rather be called brigands than anything else. Their number is daily decreasing, they find no succor nor sympathy from the inhabitants, and there is no doubt but that the latter would be glad to see them all return to Greece, from whence they came, and thus be left to peace and tranquillity. The present ministry in Greece is totally opposed to them, and seeks to discourage what so seriously compromises it in the opinion of the western European powers, and of the Porte, and destroys its commercial interests with Turkey, which are of vital importance to Greek trade and navigation.

"The position of these persons in the mountainous parts of the island may continue for some time to come; they will be gradually and surely confined more and more to a small compass, and be eventually driven out of the island or exterminated. The Sultan's forces are slowly occupying the territory around them, and setting up block-houses, and their position is becoming more and more desperate. They receive little or no favor from the Greek Government of Athens, and much less from the peacefully inclined portion of the islanders. Now and then a small Greek blockade-runner succeeds in landing provisions, etc., on the coast for their support, but it amounts to nothing in the view of supporting them against the large force in the island. The refugee Candiotes are retiring to their deserted homes as fast as they can, or rather as they are allowed to return by the Greeks of Syria and other parts of Greece. The Sultan even aids them to return at his own expense, and quite recently he furnished them foreign steamers for this purpose.

"Left alone to himself, the Sultan adopted a new means of settlement for the island. At the same time that he kept up a large naval and military force in the island, able to suppress it virtually, he used every possible means of satisfying the just demands of the island, and thus, at the same moment, show to Europe that he did not merit the attacks made upon him through the press. The Sultan and his chief minister, Ali Pacha, one of the most gentlemanly and humane of men, desired to institute a new state of things for the government of the island, one that is quite democratic in its form. All the native insurgents of the island were requested to retire to their homes. A system of conciliation, then adopted, has been so thoroughly continued that Christian Europe has nothing more to demand, or even to suggest, in behalf of the islanders. The Sultan's forces are not allowed even to attack the foreigners in arms in the mountainous districts, have only acted on the defensive, and thus the affair is slowly and surely dying out."

MURDER TRIALS.

The Case of General Cole.

In relation to the trial of General Cole at Albany, the following jail and court-room incidents are mentioned:—

The prisoner is constantly attended in the court-room by his brother, United States Senator Cole, from California, who is thoroughly devoted to him, and by several other relatives. The appearance of the prisoner since the trial last winter is not materially altered, except that he is more fleshy. Visitors to him in jail say he is in good spirits and converses freely about the homicide and other topics. He has been called upon by many persons, including quite a number of women, whose visits seem to please him much. It has been testified by the jailor that his wife was frequently, for hours at a time, with him in his cell for several weeks after the homicide.

We learn that she applied to the jailor for board in the jail the week after the homicide, and that he refused to board her, whereupon she procured lodgings in an adjoining street, and was assiduous in her attentions to her husband till she went, several weeks after, to her relatives in Tompkins county. The counsel for the people are attended by Frank Hiscock, brother of deceased, who has taken a commendable part in the vindication of the memory of the victim of the homicide. A singular matter connected with the trial is the studied endeavors to create public opinion which our observation shows is a feature of the defense. When the jury was being selected there were tenders of bets at the hotels and on the streets of $100 to $10 that there would be no agreement by the jurors. We have heard nothing of this since the two partial jurors were excluded from the panel.

RAILROADING.

Lease of the Morris and Essex Road.

We learn that negotiations which have for some time past been pending have finally culminated in an agreement of the proper authorities by which the Morris and Essex Railroad is to be leased in perpetuity to the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company. The terms, which are not yet divulged, are understood to be advantageous to both the contracting parties, and insure the completion of the improvements and operations of the Morris and Essex Road in first class style.

The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western is now a powerful company, owning large tracts of coal lands, as well as railways, and holds a controlling influence in the anthracite coal business. It is managed by the most sagacious and successful financial men of New York. Their present outlet in this direction is by way of the New Jersey Central Road to Elizabethport. By the new arrangement they will have a terminus on the Hudson river at Hoboken, immediately under their own control; and Newark, which is one of the largest coal-consuming cities in the country, will have all the advantages that may arise from being directly on the line of transportation. The prospect of this arrangement is probably the cause of a recent advance in the value of the Morris and Essex Railway shares.—*Newark Advertiser, Nov. 27.*

FRANCE.

A Great Demonstration of the Opposition—The French Prosecutions.

The N. Y. *Tribune* of this morning has the following correspondence from Paris, dated November 3:—

Among the attempts made on the 3d of December, 1851, to sustain the Constitution of the Republic to which Louis Napoleon had sworn fidelity, was an effort at resistance to his soldiery in the Faubourg St. Antoine. A feeble barricade was built across one of the streets. Of the persons—not more than one hundred and fifty in all—who took part in its construction, fifteen were members of the Legislative Assembly. One of the fifteen was named Baudin. When the troops came up he stood upon a carriage that formed a part of the barricade, and while exhorting them to respect the constitution and laws, was shot dead. This was the first barricade and the first bloodshed of the *coup d'etat*.

On the 2d of November, this year, as in other years on All Souls' Day, there was an immense throng in the cemetery of Montmartre. A group gathered round the modest tomb of Baudin. Some laid on wreaths of immortelles. A student asked Emile Girardin to speak to the public. He declined. A young man did say a few words in rather passionate style. There was a cry or two of "Vive la Republique!" There was no disturbance. The great mass of the people who visited the cemetery that day only learned of the "manifestation," as did the general public, at the cafes that evening, or from a brief paragraph in some of the newspapers next day. Sensible men congratulated each other on the good sense shown by the administration in not creating a disturbance out of the affair, as they did last year, by interference of the police and numerous arrests.

On the 3d of November the *Avenir National* proposed a public subscription for a monument to Baudin, and announced that contributions would be received at its publishing office: the *Reveille*, a more radical democratic paper, did the same, and a few days later was joined by the *Tribune*, of which Eugene Pelletan, member of the Corps Legislatif, is controlling editor.

On Friday last the rumor got about that the managers of the newspapers above mentioned were to be prosecuted. Hardly credited at first, it was soon confirmed by the seizure of the *Avenir National*, of the *Reveille*, and of the *Tribune*.

Their trial and that of one or two of the persons who "demonstrated" at Baudin's tomb is going on before the tribunal at this hour of my writing, and will not be provisionally ended in time for me to give its immediate issue in this letter. They are prosecuted for violation of the Law of Public Safety—especially of article second, which runs thus loose-geared:—"Any person who, with the *intention* of troubling public tranquillity, or of provoking hatred and contempt towards the Government of the Emperor, has *practised manœuvres*, or entertained relations whether with parties abroad or within the country, is subject to a penalty of not less than a month nor more than two years of imprisonment, and of a fine of from 100 to 2000 francs."

The law of general safety was rushed through the Legislature in February, 1858, under pressure of the terrible scare caused by the Orsini attempt of the preceding month. It was presented as a temporary measure, was never (so far as known) applied but twice, was modified a few years ago as to its fiercer features (the provision just quoted being one of its unrepealed measures), and had got to be generally regarded, until this week, as a dead letter, rather than a living red-letter law. It is attempted to be enforced now against three newspaper editors, whose offense is the proposing a subscription and the publishing of the list of subscribers for a monument in honor of M. Baudin, who was a legally-chosen representative of the people.

While moderate and most moderate Liberals are now taking part in the movement, not at all for Baudin's sake, but very much for the sake of right, moderate Napoleonists are regretting and so far as they consistently dare and can, deprecating the course the Government has taken in what has rapidly grown to be the serious political *Affaire Baudin*. The thoroughgoing Radicals and Reds are delighted.

The moderate, sensible, calmly observing folks are mistaken. Unquestionably this little Baudin business left diligently alone would only have come to a collecting of a few thousand francs for the monument, that could not be made for some months and not set up for some other months. It would not, right away, have interested ostensibly more than a small faction of Reds, and long before the monument was finished the public would have forgotten all about it.

You think so? The inauguration of the monument would be arranged for the All-Souls Day of 1869. The getting up, and preparation, and successful issue of that little business not being interrupted, some bolder, more pregnant "demonstration" would be straightway instituted.

Louis Napoleon is not an ass. Perhaps he would get on better if he were.

The Baudin movement, let alone, would unquestionably to day have been a dying incident, instead of being a political development. But let alone, it would have died in childbed, delivered of a child of promise lustier than its parent, that would have quick grown to majority and begotten yet bolder offspring.

Louis Napoleon has enough intelligence to know that the world does and fatally must go on. He has always been trying experiments to keep company with it. Every start he makes—the 19th of January start was the last and most of one—being necessarily only a partial one. It is experimental, tentatory, timid; scares the hold-backs, does not catch up with the leaders, satisfies no one. It will prove, is proving itself a failure. He himself seems to have lost confidence in it, and is playing his old sad game of expedients.

For him to give full freedom would be abdication. To grant little parcels of liberty, hoping they won't be misused, is, has for years been, his little, unsuccessful experiment.

The Baudin accident belongs to the same political-historical category as the Rochefort prosecutions. He could not help prosecuting; he was sure of his condemnations; and the prosecutions and condemnations don't help.

He wants the hen to *set* as the Dutchman did. And his compatriotic Dutchman put a bushel basket over the hen to *make* her set; when he raised the basket to see how she was getting on, he found that the obstinate hen "set-standing"—would not *set*, in fine.

GENERAL GRANT.

His Sympathy with Charitable Movements.

From the Baltimore American, Nov. 26.

The request of the ladies of the Union Orphan Asylum to do all in our power to aid them in replenishing their exhausted treasury, induced us to drop a line to General Grant, inviting him to favor them with his presence at their festival on Tuesday night. A despatch from General Grant, on Tuesday morning, briefly expressed his regret that he would not be able to be in Baltimore that evening, and we have since received the following neat and expressive note from General Badeau, his private secretary, on the subject, which we take the liberty of publishing:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—Mr. Charles C. Fulton.—Dear Sir:—General Grant directs me to express his thanks for your cordial invitation for him to visit Baltimore on the occasion of a festival held by the Union ladies of that city, and his regret that engagements in Washington prevented his being present where his sympathies and wishes would be so completely consonant with those of his hosts.

With great respect, very truly yours,

ADAM BADEAU,
Brevet Brigadier-Gen. and A. D. C.

—The ghost of a captain who died at Andersonville in 1864 nightly visits a young woman in New Albany, Ind.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Murdering Colored Children in Tennessee—Alexander Hamilton's Statue at Washington—Progress of the Pacific Railroad.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Hamilton's Statue.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Librarian of Congress has caused to be temporarily placed in the rotunda of the Capitol a statue of Alexander Hamilton, of heroic size, executed in Italy by Horatio Stone, of this city, under an order of Congress.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Murder of Negro Children.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 28.—On Thursday a negro woman went into the woods from this city with her little son to gather some wood. She gathered an armful and returned to the house, leaving her little boy in the woods. On her return to him she found him dead, with his throat cut from ear to ear.

A negro child was found dead in the well of the Lunatic Asylum a day or two ago. No clue has been discovered to the perpetrator of either murder.

From Mormondom.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 28.—The track of the Central Pacific Railroad is now laid yesterday 435 miles east of Sacramento, leaving 400 miles between the ends of this track and the Union Central Pacific track.

Reported Sinking of a Steamer.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 28.—The steamer Boston is reported sunk in Lake Michigan by the steamer Milwaukee, both of the Northern Transportation Company's line. No lives were lost. No particulars have been received.

Burglary.

SCHNECTADY, Nov. 28.—The ticket office of the New York Central Railroad, in this city, was broken into by burglars last night, the safe opened with keys, and about $300 in money taken. There is no clue to the burglars.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Brewster.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Ebenezer Haskell, an issue of lunacy, his Honor Judge Brewster this morning charged the jury. Dividing the case into three heads—the nature of the proceeding, the law applicable to it, and the evidence—he instructed them fully upon each points. The pleadings in the case averred that the defendant had been sane, but had within a stated period become deranged in mind, so that he was unable to take proper care of himself or manage his affairs, and was unfit to be at liberty; and to this the defendant demurred, protesting that he was perfectly rational and entitled to his liberty and command over himself. This then, was the issue for the jury to try. The presumption of law was always in favor of the defendant's sanity and it was for the Commonwealth to overcome that presumption by evidence of insanity. As in criminal cases, the presumption was in favor of the defendant, but the law concerning the doubt did not apply here as in criminal cases the Commonwealth was not required to produce proof that would set aside all the possibility of a doubt. Insanity was said to be a disease; all writers agreed upon this. The plaintiff in this case declared that the defendant had been sane but had become insane. Many definitions, also, had been given by men learned on the subject, but in nearly every instance the definitions were found to be unreliable tests in this case. It thought the chief thing to be considered was the power—mental power—of the alleged lunatic; whether he had the power to distinguish between right and wrong, and, having that power, to adhere to right and avoid wrong. He did not mean that all sane persons had complete, absolute power and control over every one of their faculties but he meant that power of mind which humanity had the right to expect from humanity. The defendant having been nominally sane had grief, disease, or other accident rendered him unsound in mind, so that he could not discern between right and wrong could not properly manage his affairs, and was dangerous to himself and family? The evidence had discussed business schemes of his, since the period of his alleged derangement, such as patents obtained, tub factory, and carriage factory, steamship lines, and other projects, which were deemed calumetical. The bringing of groundless suits at law, the writing of libellous letters, the making of a ridiculous will, the carrying of a bowie-knife, pistol, and screw-driver, were circumstances detailed to prove him crazy; but the jury were to say whether they were satisfactory proofs that he was in such a condition as to necessitate his removal from society and confinement in an asylum. The transcript of the Alderman showed that, upon the oath of his son, the defendant had been summoned to appear upon the charge of carrying deadly weapons and making threats of violence. On the day fixed the defendant appeared but the prosecutor did not, and the former, in default of bail, was committed to the County Prison for a further hearing, but when the day of the further hearing arrived, neither prosecutor or defendant was present. The latter, under a commitment of a magistrate to prison upon a criminal charge, had been taken first to the Almshouse, and then to Dr. Kirkbride's Insane Asylum, and his insanity then was learned, and from the statement of his son. If he were a lunatic the Commonwealth was concerned in a proper disposal of him; but if a father upon the oath of a son should be arrested for a crimina offense, committed apparently to jail, and then hurried off first to the Poor House, and then to a lunatic asylum, with a view to be done with impunity, our Bill of Rights and Constitution were like so much waste paper. His Honor would not be understood as casting any reproof to Dr. Kirkbride or any of the physicians in his excellent establishment, for they had nothing to do with the proceeding that deserved reproof. But the defendant had offered as excuse for some of his letters the aggravation of his having been maliciously locked up in a station House cell infested with vermin, spirited off to the Insane Department of the Almshouse, and then to the worst ward of Dr. Kirkbride's establishment, surrounded night and day by raving maniacs; and this the result of a conspiracy on the part of his family, whose enmity he had incurred by an attempt to secure to his wife her just share from her father's estate.

The array of witnesses examined on each side was reproduced. The children of the defendant, persons intimate with his family, and medical men had testified to his insanity; a large number of persons, whose acquaintance with the defendant was more or less close, and ranged from few to many years, and also medical men had testified to his sanity.

The jury was to scan closely every aspect of the case, and they believed the defendant sound in mind and a fit subject for restraint they should find for the plaintiff; if they were not so satisfied they should find for the defendant.

After a short deliberation the jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—Upon the convictions had during the week, in the cases of revenue frauds, the following sentences were this morning imposed:—

George Branson, four months' imprisonment and a fine of $100.

Michael McNamara, six months' imprisonment and a fine of $1000.

John Mooney, four months' imprisonment.

James Norman, four months' imprisonment.

James Brown, five months' imprisonment.

John McVey, six months' imprisonment.

The Heenan Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Peirce and Ludlow.—In empanelling a jury to try the case of Gerald Eaton for the murder of Timothy Heenan on the 12th of June last, only nine jurors were obtained from the regular panel, and by the direction of the Court a special venire of fifty names was issued, which was returned by the Sheriff this morning. Charles J. Brooke, Esq., on behalf of the prisoner, however, moved to quash this special order, upon the ground of informality, because the Sheriff, in drawing the names from the wheel, did not draw them separately, as the law requires, but in large numbers; also, he drew large numbers of folded slips from the wheel containing the names of taxable inhabitants, placed there to be chosen for jurors to the extent of a hundred or more, and placed them before the Crier for him to make his selections and enter them upon the minutes for the verdict to be made from.

Though other grounds were laid, the foregoing were those upon which the Court consented to quash the array, and discharge the gentlemen summoned upon it.

The Sheriff was summoned into Court and directed to draw fifty talesmen from the wheel, each name separately, and to observe the forms required by law in doing so; and the Court supervised this drawing. This rendered it impossible to go on with Eaton's trial this morning.

Redman Graham's Case.

Redman Graham, who was acquitted of the murder of his wife on the ground of insanity at the time of the commission of the deed, was brought up this morning on a writ of habeas corpus, sued out for his discharge, it being alleged that he is now sane.

The apothecary of the prison testified that he thought him sane at all events as sane as when he first went to prison.

Mr. Grubb, his keeper testified that he believed him sane, he never having seen anything singular in his conduct, except upon one occasion, when he was stupid from lethargic surreptitiously taken by some one into his cell.

Dr. Smith also said that from several brief conversations he had held with the prisoner he believed him sane. The Court now remanded him until further order should be made.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Allison, P. J.—In the case of Colonel Mulholland vs. City Treasurer Peirsol, the petition for a mandamus to compel the latter to pay certain moneys to the former was this morning refused.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1868.

There is no change to notice in the Money market. Call loans are quoted at 6@7 per cent. First-class commercial paper ranges from 8@9 per cent. per annum. The Stock market was inactive this morning, and prices were unsettled. Government securities were a fraction lower. 114¾ was bid for 6s of 1881; 105⅝ for 10-40s; 112 for '62 5-20s; 107¾ for '64 5-20s; 107⅛ for '65 5-20s; 110¼ for July, '65 5-20s; and 110⅛ for '67 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 102¾@103, a slight advance.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 49¾@49 81-100, closing at the former rate, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54¾, no change; Little Schuylkill at 45¾, no change; and Minehill at 57, no change.

Bank shares were in demand at full prices. 238 was bid for North America; 158 for Philadelphia; 125 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; and 31 for Mechanics'.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$450 Pa 6s, 1 ser	104¾	11 0 sh Leh Nav	29¾
$200 City 6s, New	102¾	118 do	29¾
$100 do. New, c	102¾	500 do	29¾
$1700 do. New, b	102¾	100 do	29¾
$2000 Leh 6s, gold	94¾	50 sh Lit Sch R	45¾
$2000 Leh V R b c, p	94	100 sh Read R	46⅛
$1000 C & A m 6s, '59	93½	100 do	46⅜
2 sh C & Am	78½	24 do	46⅜
25 sh Minehill	57	100 do	46⅜
50 do	57	100 do	49¼
12 sh Penna R	54½	100 do	49⅜
20 do	54½	200 do	49⅜
76 sh Fulton Coal	6¼	100 do	49 81
100 sh Girard Col R	25		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@115¼; old 5-20s, do., 112@112¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 107¼@107⅝; do., 1865, 107¼@108⅛; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110¼@110⅝; do., 1867, 110⅛@110⅝; do., 1868, 110¼@111⅛; 10-40s, 105⅝@106¼. Gold, 135.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Nov. 28.—The inquiry continues fair for the better descriptions of Flour at very full prices, but common qualities are difficult of sale. About 3@400 barrels Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family changed hands at $7 50@8 50 per barrel, the latter figure for choice; 200 barrels Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., at $9@11; some fancy at $11·25@13; and extras at $6@6 75. Rye Flour is selling at $7·50@7 75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

Prime Wheat is in small supply and commands full prices. Small sales of good and choice red at $2@2 10; 1000 bushels Delaware at $2·12; Amber at $2·15; and 400 bushels poor spring at $1·40. Rye is steady, and 500 bushels changed hands at $1 57. Corn is in fair request at full prices, with sales of 5·00 bushels at $1·22@1 25 for old yellow; 1·00@$1·10 for new do; and $1·22 for Western mixed. Oats are steady, with sales of 2000 Western at 67@71c., and 1340 bushels Delaware at 57c.

Whisky—1009 barrels, wooden bound, changed hands at $1·05@1 08, the latter rate for Western.

Cloverseed is in fair request, and 120 bushels sold at 7@7 50. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed sells at $2 60@2 65.

Bark—The stock of No. 1 Quercitron is light, and it is steady at $42 50 ₱ ton.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 28.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....40 | 11 A. M.....50 | 2 P. M.....54

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, New Orleans, D. S. Stetson & Co

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.

Brig Foyle, Roy, Cork or Falmouth for orders, E. A. Souder & Co.

Brig Czarowitch, Morman, Cork or Falmouth for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.

Brig Chas. Heath, Weyman, Salem, Tyler & Co

Schr Charlotte, Stockham, Malaga, L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr Thos. W. Ware, Abdill, Richmond, G. Tallman.

Schr Morning Star, Lyncn, New Haven, J. P. Gaynard & Co.

Schr E. T. Allen, Risley, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.

Schr Sallie B., Bateman, Boston, do.

Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, Rockland, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.

Schr Sarah Clark, Golding, Pawtuckes, do.

Schr J. B. Allen, Case, Newport, do.

Schr Morning Light, Ireland, Bridgeport, Wagenmacher & Co.

Schr Petro, Rodgers, Newburyport, Scott, Walter & Co.

Schr R. Seaman, High, Savannah, do.

Schr Edw Wooten, Young, East Greenwich, do.

Schr Lady Emma Snedecor, Washington,

Schr Sea Breeze, Coombs, Boston.

Sl'r Millville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, 4½ days from Havana, with sugar, cigars etc., to Thos. Watson & Sons, and 15 passengers, including 6 of the crew of the steamship Star of the Union, before reported wrecked at Bahia Honda. Off Brandywine Light, passed ship Duchesse d'Orleans, from New York.

Br. barque Lakemba, Read, from New York, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.

Barque Linda, Mills, from New York, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Brig Charles Heath, Weyman, from Stonington.

Schr Emma L. Porter, Sparks, from Portsmouth.

Schr E. T. Allen, Risley, from Boston.

Schr Mary Ella Thomas from Boston.

Schr M. O. Haskell, Haskell, from Boston.

Schr Paul & Thompson Godfrey, from Boston.

Schr Sallie B., Bateman, from Boston.

Schr Morning Light, Ireland, from Richmond.

Schr J. B. Allen, Case from Salem.

Schr Morning Star, Lynch from New York.

Schr Petro, Rodgers from New York.

Schrs. S. P. Adams, Fanbout, from New York.

Schr Lucy Orcutt Gilchrist, from New York.

Schr Maryland, Green, from New York.

Schr Ossuna, Haskell, from New York.

Schr Reading RR. No. 44 Trainor, from Norwalk.

Schr Lady Emma Snedecor from New Haven.

Schr M. L. Yankirk, Walker, from Baltimore.

Schr John Stroup, Crawford, from Providence.

Schr Sea Breeze, Coombs, from Stonington.

Steamer Henry Lawrence, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig George E. Prescott, arrived yesterday from Vinalhaven, is with granite to Leanox & Burgess—not as before reported.

SAILED.

Steamship Wyoming, Capt Teal, of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.'s line, sailed this morning for Savannah, with the following passengers:—Robert Bi

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The President Elect.

From the London Spectator.

The New York *Tribune* published three days before the Presidential election a very noteworthy contribution, occupying rather more than five columns of small type. It is a collection of the speeches, letters, general orders, and sayings absolutely known to have proceeded from General Grant since his appointment to the command of an army in the field, that is, since the siege of Vicksburg. The collection includes every speech, all orders of any importance, all letters bearing upon public policy, and every saying absolutely authentic, and one of the most remarkable facts about it is that the whole can be read through in an hour. The terrible publicity to which American politicians are condemned to submit—publicity as of life under a burning-glass—is producing the consequence of any other tyranny, an unnatural reticence as to opinions, concealed by the majority under a cloud of words, and by General Grant under a studious silence, or a grimly humorous diversion of the talk to the merits of the last new trotter. He does not care about trotters particularly, but he "talks trotters," just as Walpole "talked women," as a subject interesting to all men, but unconnected with political issues. Every now and then, however, he has been compelled to break silence, sometimes almost involuntarily, and his utterances, when read together, let a flood of light on his character and policy. As General Grant will be for four years premier of the United States, our readers may possibly be interested in revelations at least as important to this country as the ideas of the Emperor Napoleon.

First and foremost, then, General Grant is fixedly determined that slavery in all its forms shall remain ended, that free labor with all its consequences shall be the rule of the Union from Maine to Florida. He is no abolitionist, seems never to have been clear that slavery was a crime, though he entertained no Southern feeling, intimates for the negro as little liking as dislike, and expressly avows that it was a hard task to him to contemplate negro suffrage as a necessity. It is as statesman and American that he is clear the system must end —end completely and for ever; that the negro must be recognized officially and socially, not only as a man, but as an American citizen. The progress of his mind upon this point is very curious. He wrote to Brigadier Parke, while lying before Vicksburg, "Use the negroes and every*thing* within your command to the best advantage"—not, be it noted, every person. This distinction proceeded, however, from no contempt for the black race, such as many generals at that time did not hesitate to express. "I expect," he writes in January, 1862, "the commanders especially to exert themselves in carrying out the policy of the Administration, not only in organizing colored regiments and rendering them efficient, but also in removing prejudice against them," a prejudice which within his command rapidly disappeared. Even before this General Grant had issued stern orders for the protection of colored soldiers, informing General Halleck in particular that "it was the duty of Union generals to give the same protection to colored troops that they do to any other troops" in the service of the United States; and one year later he wrote to General Butler that no distinction whatever should be made in the exchange of white and colored prisoners if regularly enrolled in the army. He had, moreover, even then, 1862, made up his mind on the political side of the matter, for he wrote on August 30 to the Hon. E L. Washburne in these emphatic terms:—"I never was an abolitionist, not even what could be called anti-slavery; but I try to judge fairly and honestly, and it became patent to my mind, early in the Rebellion, that the North and South could never live at peace with each other except as one nation, and that without slavery. As anxious as I am to see peace established, I would not therefore be willing to see any settlement until this question is forever settled." This was written, be it remembered, before Vicksburg had fallen, when it seemed to weak men as if the North must make some concession if peace was ever to be secured. The General himself thought they must yield some points, but not this, and by 1866 his mind had ripened till he was prepared to admit the negro not only to freedom as a reward for State service, not only to freedom as a man, but to equality as a citizen. "I never," he said, "could have believed that I should favor giving negroes the right to vote, but that seems to me the only solution of our difficulties."

Upon this, the main point of the whole dispute between American parties, no opinion could be more clear; and it is the opinion of a man slow to receive new impressions, not specially philanthropic, not perhaps inclined even now to demand more than justice for the oppressed, but immovably fixed to secure that. We can quite conceive General Grant vetoing a bill to give negroes land for nothing, while hanging whites who robbed them of land purchased with their own savings. Color is to him no recommendation, but also no disqualification, the only true attitude of mind of the ruler of a parti-colored State. Upon subsidiary points the President elect is equally clear and decisive, and his policy is perhaps best explained in a sentence from his letter accepting the nomination by the Chicago Convention:—'In times like the present it is impossible, or at least eminently improper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years. New political issues not foreseen are constantly arising, the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I always have respected that will, and always shall." This idea incessantly crops out in his letters and seems nearly allied with the grand peculiarity of his mind, a love of order and subordination. A mad suggestion was made during the Atalanta campaign to place Sherman above Grant; and Sherman, always loyal, wrote to his chief repudiating the plan. Grant replied, "If you are put above me I shall always obey you, just as you always have me." Only those who know the tenacity of soldiers about supersession can adequately comprehend the serene simplicity of this reply, and only those who know how politics are ingrained in prominent Americans can appreciate the letter to Mr. Chase affirming that "no theory of my own will ever stand in the way of my executing in good faith any order I may receive from those in authority over me." He regards "the people" as his ultimate commanding officer, and asks only that their orders be intelligible and consistent. This love of discipline is tempered with great personal kindliness to inferiors, a feeling best illustrated perhaps by his absolute refusal to break four or five officers who had behaved badly, or rather stupidly, in an early affair. They had never, said the General, been under fire before, and they had learned their lesson; and he positively declined even to report them. "Bah!" said Nelson, on a somewhat similar occasion, "boys will duck. I did, till I found it was useless;"—and General Grant seems to be of the same temper, a temper not always inconsistent with terrible sternness. There is but one instance of humor, in the popular sense, reported in this collection, though many of the orders are pervaded by a soldierlike directness which is almost humor, and it illustrates the latent sternness in the General's character. It was needful in 1864 to clear, or rather desolate, the Shenandoah Valley, whence the enemy was drawing large supplies, and Grant informed his young General of Cavalry, Sheridan, "the valley must be so cleared that crows flying over it will for the season have to carry their own rations"—a remark that might have come from Cromwell in Ireland. Precisely the same spirit is manifested in his intercourse with the supply branches of the Army, and in his general views upon economy. He early perceived the jobbing which is the curse of all operations in free States, and took peremptory measures to put a stop to it, cancelling every contract not made by himself, abolishing the contract system in favor of direct purchases, sternly rebuking his own father for asking favors, and finally suggesting to Halleck that "all fraudulent contractors should be impressed into the ranks, or, still better, gunboat service, where they could have no chance of deserting." One of these days, in some hour of extremity, produced mainly by tolerated frauds, we shall establish a sterner law than that, and carry it out, too, with the approbation of all men. The years during which President Grant occupies the White House will clearly not be "good times" for peculators, or for disobedient officials, or for persons who violently disturb the public peace. It is a real relief, amidst the perpetual talk of State rights, President Johnson's Democratic proclamations, and, we must add, half-hearted Republican proposals, to come across an opinion as statesmanlike as this. In January, 1867, General Grant recorded the following deliberate opinion on the state of affairs in Texas:—"In my opinion, the great number of murders of Union men and freedmen in Texas, not only as a rule unpunished, but uninvestigated, constitute practically a state of insurrection; and, believing it to be the province and duty of every good government to afford protection to the lives, liberties, and property of her citizens, I would recommend the declaration of martial law in Texas to secure these ends. The necessity for governing any portion of our territory by martial law is to be deplored. If resorted to, it should be limited in its authority, and should leave all local authorities and civil tribunals free and unobstructed until they prove their inefficiency or unwillingness to perform their duties. Martial law would give security, or comparatively so, to all classes of citizens, without regard to race, color, or political opinions, and should be continued until society was capable of protecting itself, or until the State is returned to its full relation with the Union. The application of martial law to one of these States would be a warning to all, and, if necessary, could be extended to others." It will come to that at last, and every day's delay does but exasperate the evil. As we have maintained from the first, the States which will not allow order to be restored must be governed temporarily as India is governed, by a government essentially military, which permits any human being of any color to say what he likes and do what he likes within the laws, but enforces the laws with the bayonet. Any native or European may talk any treason he pleases in the townhall of Calcutta, and no one will punish; but if he interferes with any rights of any other British subject, white or colored, his whole following, or his whole nation, could not save him from arrest and punishment. Unswerving justice is the basis of order: there is no justice either in Texas or in London if the civil officers of the law can be defied by armed force, and the next President of the United States, it is clear, does not intend they should be. We only wish we could be as certain of the next Premier.

General Grant comes out in these letters, and orders, and—no, not speeches—sayings, a soldier politician of the best sort, a man gentle, kindly, and considerate, but with a vein of wrath in him, a man who surveys politics as he would a valley, without seeing every tree, but missing no strategic point, a soldier who is aware that there must be force somewhere to keep society together, but a politician who is determined that that force shall be the law, framed and modified by the representatives of the people. We congratulate the United States on a Premier who dislikes waste, even when the wasteful support his party, and will put down murderers even when they plead the sovereign rights of States.

The Mississippi Body-Snatching.

From the N. Y. World.

The little game in Mississippi is really rich. The excavations go ahead of those at Pompeii. Not satisfied with merely discovering that the negro constitution was not defeated by 7629 majority, but—some 18,000 votes being thrown out—carried, the exhumators have dug up a full set of bogus Congressmen for the Fortieth Congress. The reader will perceive that this is the Fortieth and not the Forty-first Congress that we say. Contemporaneously with the wonderful resurrection of the negro constitution, it was stated in these columns that a cluster of carpet-bag Congressmen for the session beginning with the term of General Grant had been lugged out of the bowels of nowhere, but it has only been by latest advices from the seat of digging that we receive information of a black draught for the Congressional session of next month. This draught is thus medicated, the first and fourth simples having been roots—dead beats—that formerly boiled in the pot of the negro convention:—

First District—Charles H. Townsend.
Second District—T. N. Martin.
Third District—Charles A. Sullivan.
Fourth District—George C. McKee.
Fifth District—L. W. Perce.

Digging is still in progress, and, pending further resurrections, attention is invited to that clause of the "constitution," under which these co-heirs with Lazarus seek Congress, that makes suffrage in Mississippi a matter of opinion, this:—"I, ——, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm), in the presence of Almighty God * * * * that I admit the civil and political equality of all men, so help me God." (Art. vii, sec. 3, resurrected constitution.)

Our Position in Paraguay.

From the N. Y. World.

It is very agreeable to learn, by "an unofficial letter" from Rear-Admiral Davis, dated not from the waters of Paraguay, but from those of Brazil, that England and France have not been insulted by the Dictator Lopez. It will be still more agreeable to learn from General McMahon, our new Minister to Paraguay, when he reaches that country, that the United States, which have been insulted by the Dictator Lopez, have exacted full reparation from him for that insult. It is difficult to decide whether our diplomatic agents or our naval officers in that part of the world have done most in the last few months to vex the nation's self-respect. Secretary Seward, who combines the serene jollity of Mark Tapley with the bland confidence of Micawber, allows it to be understood that he is charmed with the behavior of Minister Washburn. Unofficial Americans reading Minister Washburn's own accounts of his own behavior can only hope that his pitiable want of force in the presence of Lopez may have resulted from nothing worse than a general debility of nature. Yet even this forlorn hope it is hard to cherish when we find Rear Admiral Davis denying, by implication, what Minister Washburn explicitly asserts, and assuring us that there is not and never has been any great harm in Lopez. Washburn excuses his desertion of American interests and of American citizens, his failure to stand by the honor of his position and his flag, by representing Lopez as a kind of ogre whom neither conscience binds nor Vattel and Puffendorf can awe. Davis avers that "the effort made to condemn Lopez by denunciatory exclamations is now gradually dying away"!

Meanwhile, is it or is it not true that two American citizens, entitled to the protection of our Minister and of our flag, have been tortured and, it may be, put to death in the prisons of Paraguay?

A subordinate of Rear-Admiral Davis, Commander Kirkland, who conveyed Minister Washburn out of the den of this alleged ogre Lopez, writes home that while he was so conveying Mr. Washburn he went on shore to see Lopez, at the latter's invitation, dined with him very cosily, and received from him a great deal of civility! We are not sure that this is not, on the whole, the most extraordinary contribution yet made to the history of this most scandalous muddle. Here is an American naval officer who is carrying an American Minister out of the clutches of a despot by whom that Minister's life has been menaced, the nation which he represents insulted, and two of its citizens brutally and illegally seized and flung into prison, yet who, leaving the fugitive Minister on board his ship, goes ashore to hob-nob with the despot! We submit that, in any conceivable aspect of the case, it is impossible to consider this conduct of Commander Kirkland creditable either to his instincts as an American or to his intelligence as an officer. He either believed Mr. Washburn's story about his treatment at Asuncion, or he did not believe it. If he believed it, no words can be too sharp to stigmatize, no penalty within the rules of the service too severe to punish, his conduct in holding friendly intercourse with Lopez. If he did not believe it, it was extremely unbecoming for him, as an officer wearing the American uniform, to put himself into relations with Lopez which said to the latter, as plainly as the plainest words could have said it, "I think my country has disgraced herself by sending you such a minister as Washburn, and it affords me pleasure to let you know that I think so before I take him away."

We devoutly trust that General McMahon may bring to this deplorable business the common sense, the high spirit, and the tact which so far seem to have been conspicuously absent from all "meddling and making" in it by the official representatives of our Government and of the national honor.

Your Alabama Claim—"Two to One You Don't Get It."

From the N. Y. Herald.

We are somewhat amused at the version given by our Washington correspondent of the arrangement made for the settlement of our Alabama claims with England. If this be the true text of the basis upon which we are to arrange our difficulties, it reminds us of the meaning of the three balls hung up in front of the pawnbrokers' shops, indicating, when you place anything in pawn, "two to one you don't get it." Two English Commissioners to one from the United States—that's cool, and can only come from the fertile brain of such a profound statesmen as W. H. Seward.

We are somewhat tired of this English love-making of Mr. Reverdy Johnson. He is in every way disgracing us. His diplomatic dinners mean the payment of the English rebel cotton bondholders' debt, and it is for this that we see the English privateer builders embracing the American Minister at the Court of St. James. Our Alabama claims should first be presented for payment to the United States Government. The bill should then be forwarded to England for payment, and if this be refused we have the means close at hand to fully indemnify ourselves. What we want, however, is not cash, but an apology for the war waged indirectly against us by England during our struggle for national existence. Of money we have plenty, but much as we have we can ill afford to allow England to launch her piratical vessels upon our commerce, playing the part of Algiers, whenever we have any national trouble.

General Sheridan's Report.

From the N. Y. Times.

The report of General Sheridan on the conduct of affairs in the Indian Department, depicts more clearly the horrors of war than any document which we remember to have read since the Rebellion began. Its whole tone and manner continually remind one of Sherman's forcible expressions:—"War is cruelty—you cannot refine it." And the most painful part of it is not the plain, unvarnished, and brief narrative of massacres, but the explanation of how conflicting authorities and speculating officials deluded trusting settlers to their ruin, and betrayed the deep-laid plans of the military. The cruelty of the Indians is overshadowed by the more inhuman, though, perhaps, less culpable, deceit of the Indian agents and Peace Commissioners. "All confidence is destroyed. The people had had some degree of security from the assurances of the Peace Commissioners, and many of them have met a horrible fate in consequence." The faithlessness of the ignorant Indians is forgotten, when we read Sheridan's description of the result of the mismanagement of our more unscrupulous agents. The ninety-two dead Indians, slain since the war reopened, are forgotten when we reflect that eighty-six whites have been sacrificed by the same mismanagement.

"There are too many fingers in the pie, too many ends to be subserved and too much money to be made, and it is the interest of the nation and humanity to put an end to this inhuman farce. The Peace Commission and the Indian Department, and the military and the Indians, make a 'baiky team.' The public Treasury is depleted, and innocent people murdered in the quadrangular management, in which the public Treasury and the unarmed settlers are the greatest sufferers."

It is the most horrible feature of all wars, that not the actual combatants, but the innocent, trusting, and deluded non-participants, must suffer most.

General Sheridan's report is a powerful protest against the longer continuance of a system of Indian warfare and Indian government which is opposed to all the interests of the West, and in violation of all reason as well as humanity. For years we have disbursed, through dishonest agents, immense tributes to insignificant tribes, in order to secure a peace we had no reliance upon; and as an additional security of this distrusted peace, have maintained at enormous expense a large army, totally incapable, by reason of its peculiar organization and equipment, of carrying on an effective offensive campaign, or of defending any other settlers than those located immediately under the guns of the established forts and posts. No part of our generally contemptible civil service has been so badly managed as our Indian affairs; and since the army must occupy the disputed country, and since only force will keep the Indians in control, it is high time the civil department surrendered the duty it cannot perform to the department to which it naturally belongs. General Grant knows the true value of the opinions of such practical men as Sherman and Sheridan, and he will not be long in inaugurating this much needed reform.

Jeff. Davis in a New Role.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It is known that Jeff. Davis has professed to be pious for some time past, and it is said his piety increased in proportion to the waning fortunes of the Rebel cause. We now begin to see the fruits of his Scripture studies. He has been lecturing in England on Jerusalem, and is very anxious to have that ancient city explored. He flattered his audience by saying that Englishmen were peculiarly fitted for the task of exploring Jerusalem, but we do not know why they are so. The Rebel chief is preparing to become an Englishman, perhaps, and may be trying to lecture himself into the heart of John Bull. The British had a great regard for him at one time, but, he being a fallen hero, their affection has probably declined. Having sympathized with him in his "lost cause," they might make up a purse to send him to Jerusalem, there to end his days and atone for his sins at the foot of the Holy Sepulchre.

The Organists After Grant.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Republican organists are after Grant. It is whispered that Thurlow Weed is about to purchase the Washington whisky ring organ, with the object of making it the official mouthpiece of the new administration, and the curious biography of the old lobby fox which appeared in the columns of that journal a few days ago gives color to the rumor. Report associates Raymond with the venture, and his positive denial of its truth is calculated rather to strengthen its reliability. At all events, the gossip has terribly alarmed Greeley, who comes out with an open bid for the position, and offers his Washington bureau to Grant for all the purposes of a party organ. We incline to the belief that General Grant will be his own organist, and that Weed, Raymond, Greeley, and all the rest of the political adventurers will be puzzled to find out what tune he intends to play.

Newspapers in Schools.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is said—but how shall we believe it?—that the school officers of Philadelphia have resolved to substitute newspapers for the reading books now used in the public schools, and that many intelligent people approve of the plan. It is claimed that such a course of study would interest and improve the youthful mind, which is apt to grow weary of the history of wars that ended hundreds of years ago, and of kings whose tombs are unknown. "Congressional debates, State affairs, wars and their causes, accidents, floods, and fires, great public improvements," we are told, "are subjects upon which the youthful mind will feed much more profitably than upon beautiful orations or pathetic fancy writing." This is hard on Cicero and Irving, but very good for Marble and Brick Pomeroy.

In Philadelphia, where all the newspapermen are graduates of the High School, and write English with an elegance that would have astounded Addison, no doubt this experiment would be a brilliant success. Pupils in the grammar schools would find opportunity for profound meditation in the local reports of some of those journals, while the younger children in the primary schools would be delighted with the simple Saxon of Mr. "Occasional's" letters to the *Press*. But we have some little doubt of the propriety of introducing the New York newspapers into our city schools. It would be impossible to expect the *World*, and the *Herald*, and the *Democrat* to print expurgated editions daily for the use of schools and academies, because an expurgated edition of one of these journals would often be a blank sheet. Yet, if they should not be carefully pruned, bigoted and narrow-minded parents might object to sending their children to the schools in which they were used. How would it do for the head boy or girl in the reading class of a public school to take up the *Herald* and read for the information of the other scholars the following:—"If the young lady in a blue dress, in a Fifth avenue stage, who winked at the gentleman with a black moustache last Monday, wishes to make his acquaintance, she will address N. B."? Or how would this do for the youthful mind to feed upon? "Answer—Some iron says (to whom? because of *): 'Good for the hinkey pinkies!' and gratefully rejoices." Turning to the editorial page of the *World*, the youthful mind, naturally interested in sugar, would read:—"Strength of mind disdains the aid of sugar, and milk is for babes, in the welfare of which the strong-minded female takes no interest, having long ago devoted her own mammary glands to the process of acetification invoked by 'Lady Macbeth.' But there can be no real discussion of the question of woman-suffrage without copious tea." Passing to the *Democrat*, the youthful mind would learn the theological reasons for believing that Abraham Lincoln is now bathing in fire and brimstone. The *Express* would inform the student of ethnology that the nigger is a kind of monkey, found wild in Africa, and tamed in America. And in what a terrible distress would be the boy fond of his arithmetic, if such a boy there be, to read the *World* on the Presidential election, and to learn that six sixes are seven hundred thousand nines, and that eighty-eight vulgar fractions are deducted from, or added to, or multiplied by, seven thousand square decimals, Seymour has a popular majority of six millions, and Democratic principles will triumph. Such reading as this would certainly inform the youthful mind, but would not a little ignorance be as well?

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky. Manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia markets and it is sold at the low rate of $3 per gallon, or $1.25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 5 2m PHILADELPHIA.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22 1 Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Shops: No. 213 LODGE Street, and No. 1733 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.
218 & 220 S. FRONT ST

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

MEDICAL.
RHEUMATISM
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.
The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

GAS FIXTURES, ETC.
CORNELIUS & BAKER,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
LAMPS,
BRONZES,
LANTERNS, ETC. ETC.
STORE,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY,
No. 821 CHERRY Street,
11 17 tuths1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.
WALL PAPERS.
HENRY S. MATLACK,
Nos. 11 and 13 North NINTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
WALL PAPERS.
ALL ORDERS PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO.
Competent workmen sent to all parts of the country. Work executed at city prices. 9 15 suths3m

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
GROUPS AND STATUETTES.
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
No. 707 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
OFFER A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
IMPORTED BRONZES,
AT [9 28 mwf3mrp
VERY LOW PRICES.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.
BLINDS—SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS, AND SELL LOW PRICES.
BLINDS painted and trimmed.
STORE SHADES made, and lettered 9 29 mths2m

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C
H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
6 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,
11 9 PHILADELPHIA

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES' Alley.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.
CARSTAIRS & McCALL.
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 19

BOOTS AND SHOES.
LADIES' SHOES.
NEW STORE.
HENRY WIREMAN,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street,
S. W. Corner Sixth and Buttonwood Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
AND
487 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C.,
Has opened his ELEGANT NEW STORE, No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets; with a large assortment of the FINEST QUALITY OF LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES, of his own manufacture.
Also, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, a large assortment of
Ladies' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,
Made expressly to order by the best and most celebrated manufacturers, 11 7 1mrp

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

CARPETINGS.
J. T. DELACROIX,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS
Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc.,
Wholesale and Retail.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 37 South SECOND St.,
9 12 stuth3m8p Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16

THE GREAT
RURAL CEMETERY,
MOUNT MORIAH,
embracing an area of one hundred and fifty-five acres, and comprising every variety of scenery, is by far the largest and most beautiful of all the cemeteries near Philadelphia.
As the tide of improvement tends northward,
MOUNT MORIAH,
by geographical position, is
FOREVER SAFE FROM INTRUSION OR DISTURBANCE BY OPENING OF STREETS,
and will never be hedged in and surrounded by houses, factories, or other improvements, the inevitable fate of other cemeteries northward or centrally situated.
At a convenient distance from the city, readily accessible by an excellent road and by the street cars of the Darby Passenger Railway, Mount Moriah, by its undisturbed quiet, fulfils the solemn purpose of its dedication as a last resting-place of the dead.
No funeral service here is ever interrupted by the shrill whistle of the locomotive, nor the sensibilities of friends or visitors shocked by the rush and rattle of long trains of passing freight or coal cars, as must of necessity be the case in other burial-places, now established or projected, on the immediate line of steam railroads, or through the grounds of which such railroads run. Just now the hues of Autumn tinge with gorgeous colors and infinite variety the foliage of the various groups of fine old forest trees adorning the margin of the stream which meanders through the grounds, and adds so great a charm to the attractions of the place.
Churches of all the principal Protestant denominations have here purchased sections of ground for the use of their congregations, and more than seven thousand families have given this great Rural Cemetery the preference over all others.
Choice lots of any size desired may still be had upon application at the Lodge, at the entrance of the Cemetery, or at the Branch Office, Penn Mutual Insurance Building, No. 921 CHESNUT Street, up stairs, where any information will be given by
10 28 1m GEORGE CONNELL, Secretary.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M to 9 P. M.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The total loss by the Atlantic Garden fire will amount to $50,000. Insurance about $7000. The theatre building, the four-story brick building No. 412 Crown street, and the three-and-a-half-story, No. 414, adjoining, belonged to Henry Beckett, of Bordentown, N. J. Adolph Scherzer, of this city, leased the entire premises, and sublet them to other parties. Mr. Beckett's entire loss will be $25,000; no insurance. Mr. Scherzer owned the greater part of the scenery and trappings of the theatre. He loses $5000 by their destruction; no insurance. Curran & Norris, lessees of the Garden, lose $10 000 in scenery, fixtures, liquors, and billiard tables; no insurance. The occupants of the stores in front of the Garden lose not less than $2000; none of them had any insurance. Lewis Snell, corner of Crown and Callowhill streets, estimates his loss at $700. The building occupied by him, and Nos. 408 and 410 Crown street, are the property of the Keyser estate. Loss $1000; insured in the Fire Association. Nos. 429 and 431 Callowhill street, occupied by Philip Hohl were damaged by fire and water to the extent of $6000. No. 429 is owned by Mr. Hohl, and No. 431 by Matilda Leisenring; both buildings insured in the Fire Association. Mr. Hohl's principal loss is on liquors and provisions in the cellar. He has ample insurance in the Royal, of Liverpool, and Germania, of New York, to cover the loss. Mrs. M. J. Smith, occupant of No. 412 Crown street, loses about $400 by water; no insurance. The tenants of Nos. 408, 410, and 414 lose but little. Fire Marshal Blackburn, after a careful examination, is of the opinion that the fire resulted from carelessness in lighting the place.

—On the 12th instant, Mr. Leonard Myers served upon Dr. Moffet notice of a contest to determine the latter's right to the certificate as member of Congress for the Third district. Messrs. William B. Mann and J. C. Longstreet represent Mr. Myers, while Mr. William L. Hirst, Sr., and William L. Hirst, Jr., will appear for Dr. Moffet.

—James Mattson, aged 33, residing at No. 23 Ashburton street, was admitted to the hospital yesterday, suffering from injuries in one of his hands, caused by being caught in the machinery at the factory where he was at work.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¼.

—Quiet reigns in the camp of York and Erie.

—The internal revenue yesterday aggregated $750,000.

—General Grant spent yesterday at his army headquarters.

—Judge William T. Harris, of Memphis, died on Thursday.

—Senator Charles Sumner arrived in Washington yesterday.

—On his next trip General Grant will visit Boston and Providence.

—Full official returns from Kentucky make Seymour's majority 76,320.

—Admiral Farragut shook the dust of Washington from his feet yesterday.

—Senator Sherman had a long interview with President-elect Grant yesterday.

—George B. Harbson, for many years President of the Atlantic Mail Company, died yesterday.

—James S. Palmer, an auctioneer of Pittsburg, committed suicide yesterday by taking laudanum.

—At a ball in Pittsburg, on Thursday night, George Hall was shot and fatally wounded by James Sims.

—Judge John M. Pugh, of Franklin county, Ohio, has been bound over in $5000 to answer the charge of issuing fraudulent naturalization papers.

—The official returns of the Presidential election in Maine shows Grant's majority to be 28,039.

—James Grant, the murderer of H. Rives Pollard, has been permitted to go at large on $10,000 bail.

—C. N. Payne, the pedestrian, has succeeded in walking 100 miles in 23 hours, 29 minutes, 57 seconds.

—Howard Harlan, of Illinois, a clerk in the Interior Department, died from an overdose of morphia on Thursday.

—The starch factory of Strieb & Sahringer, in Allegheny county, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $13,000; insurance, $8000.

—John Mealy was run over and instantly killed on the track of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, near Worcester, Mass., yesterday.

—The City Councils of Boston have officially extended the hospitalities of the "Hub" to General Grant during his visit to the modern Athens.

—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will, in a few days, give his personal attention to the settlement of land claims in Cattaraugus Reservation, New York.

—The American and Merchants' Union Express Companies have been consolidated, and will in the future be known as the American Union Express Company.

—The Alabama Legislature is discussing a bill for the suppression of the Ku-Klux Klan. So, after all, the Ku-Kluxes are not the shadowy exhalations of Republican imaginations.

—Governor Geary has appointed Hiram Corson, M. D., A. Boyd Hamilton, and William Colder, Commissioners to the Cattle Plague Prevention Convention, to be held in Springfield, Ill., next month.

—One hundred and fifty laborers in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company were arrested by the municipal authorities of Washington, D. C., yesterday, for making excavations without proper authority.

—Elisha B Foro, the husband of the woman who was supposed to have been murdered by burglars, in Delaware county, N. Y., on Tuesday last, has by the unanimous verdict of the Coroner's jury been held to answer the charge of murdering his wife.

Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, Nov. 27.—An immense and enthusiastic demonstration was made in Saragossa yesterday in favor of a republic. A meeting was held, and resolutions adopted declaring that the will of the people of Spain was to have a republican form of government. The Monarchists have held large meetings at Cornuna, Ferrol, Santiago de Compostella, and other places.

PESTH, Nov. 26.—Herr Orezy to-day, in addressing delegations in the name of Prime Minister Beust, said the State of Roumania was unfavorable in her relations both with Austria and Turkey. He thought extraordinary measures were unnecessary, but assured his hearers that the Government would keep careful watch upon the movements in that quarter, in common with other great powers.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—At 12 o'clock last night 633 members of the House of Commons had been elected. The totals now are:—Liberals, 375; Conservatives, 258; Liberal majority, 117. Galway elects Gregory and Burke, Liberals. Berkshire elects Benyon, Conservative; Lord Lindsey, Conservative; and Walter, Liberal. Lancashire elects Egerton and Henry, Conservatives. Yorkshire elects Duncombe, Conservative, and Milbank, Liberal. Gloucestershire elects Kingscote and Marling, Liberals. Norfolk elects Lacon and Walpole, Conservatives. Cumberland elects Howard, Liberal, and Mr. Hodgson. Messrs. Peel, Auberon, and Herbert have been defeated.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—It has been definitely ascertained that by the explosion in the Orley Mine Colliery, near Wigan, fifty-seven persons lost their lives and ten others were seriously injured. The cause of the disaster is at present unknown.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—A coasting vessel has arrived here with a portion of the cargo saved from the wreck of the steamer Star of the Union. Other vessels were taking freight out of the wreck, and are expected here soon.

Merchants are raising a subscription for the pay and equipment of three months' volunteers, so that they may enter immediately on active service against the rebels. Rumors are rife that several cargoes of arms for the revolutionists have been landed, but the government here has received no official information of the fact.

It is reported that a secret commission has left Cuba for New York with the object of enlisting the favor of the American press and Government for the rebellion in this island.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—Telegraphic communication with Puerto Principe has been interrupted for two days. The *Diario* to-day acknowledges that the journals of the American cities are better informed in regard to events transpiring in this island than Havana journals themselves, and copies most of the Cuba news from American newspapers. It is believed that a circle of agitators have organized here for the purpose of propagating false and exciting intelligence.

Twelve first-class field hands, who three months ago were worth $1200 each, were sold this week for $900 each.

HAGUE, Nov. 27.—The Ministers have informed the Chambers that the rumors of the completion of a treaty between France and the Netherlands are entirely unfounded.

THE SOUTH.

Savage Ferocity in North Carolina.

The Raleigh, N. C., correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes:—

There is yet some unreclaimed savagism existing in this section. A few days ago, when in Governor Holden's office, I saw a mutilated negro who had suffered the most excruciating agony for his political sentiments. At the dead hour of night he and his wife were taken to the woods by a band of masked desperadoes. The man's ears were horribly cut and other indignities visited upon him. The wife suffered also severe and internal punishment. In the morning they made their way to a magistrate, who declared he could do nothing for them. The sheriffs and magistrates in some of the counties are of no earthly importance.

The negro, suffering from his terrible wounds, walked thirty miles to this city. He related the case to the Governor, who seemed justly indignant. Nothing, however, could be done for the poor fellow. The militia are of no account. They have no arms furnished. General Miles, the District Commander, offered a squad of men to vindicate the national authority in the punishment of that infamous band of conspirators. For some reason the proposition was not accepted, and the unhung villains are yet at large roaming through the country.

Effect of the Recent Election.

In a letter from Memphis, Tenn., to a Northern journal we find the following:—One effect of the recent elections is certainly destined to be an immense impetus to improvements of every description tending to the development of the country. Already there seems a general disposition on every hand to vie with each other in advancing any and all schemes for the improvement of the country at large. In no section of the Union is this spirit beginning to develop itself in a more marked degree than in Arkansas. Though over thirty years since its admission as a State, Arkansas, under the rule of an immense slave oligarchy and landed aristocracy, made literally no advancement at all.

During all that time, up to the commencement of the war, though originally admitted with immense donations of public lands for school purposes, throughout all its vast domain but one single public school or library ever existed. Nearly all the rich lands of the State were held by slave-driving monopolists, who owned almost the entire Arkansas river valley; a valley destined to yet rival in richness the most favored spots of the earth. In order to hold these lands, a most unjust system of taxation was instituted and kept up, by which the poorer settlers in the comparatively barren hills were taxed upon a valuation of $10 to $12 per acre, while the rich lands of the aristocrats were held at from 20 to 30 cents.

Not the slightest provision was made for internal improvements of any kind, and up to the present day but forty miles of railroad are in operation within the State, and trains make but semi-weekly trips at that. Nearly the whole of the State is a vast wilderness, through which the wild beasts roam at will. The masses of the people are steeped in the grossest ignorance, and in many respects inferior to the Indians of the Cherokee reservation. So much for the march of improvement under, and the refining influences of, a slave oligarchy.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

His Personal History and Peculiarities —His Mission to England.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* gives the following interesting personal history of Reverdy Johnson:—

The old legal and social acquaintances of Mr. Johnson say this (I quote the exact words, very nearly, from a leading lawyer of Frederick, Maryland):—

"Reverdy is over there in England merely as an advocate. He went there to settle these Alabama claims, and he means to do it. Johnson took him for the place, knowing his power and familiarity with English statesmen, and Reverdy has been quietly establishing a social and professional correspondence with that side for these fifteen or twenty years—not with this particular design in mind, of course, but with the intent to distinguish himself some day in patriotic diplomacy."

"Does Mr. Johnson love the English people?" I said to the same gentleman.

"Yes, we all do—the gentlemen, that is, of old English descent in the former colonies of Maryland and Virginia. England has no such friends as the lawyers of the Maryland bar—students of her common law. At the same time, Reverdy is a stout American patriot. He took a musket as a private soldier at the battle of Bladensburg, in the volunteer company of William Pinckney, and a shot fired over his head (for he is a low man in stature) killed a tall man directly behind him.

"Yes, sir! Reverdy is a thorough patriot. His attitude at the beginning of this war was as resolute as a prize-fighter's. He is a perfect bull-dog even at his age of seventy-five, and would fight a duel to-day as quick as he would eat."

MR. JOHNSON AS A FIRE-EATER.

I find that I cannot write this story of Mr. Johnson with the spirit it should have, unless I give the name of my chief informant, and this I am not authorized to do. Sufficient it is to say that he is a contemporary at the bar and a kinsman of Mr. Johnson, a secessionist and a political opponent of our Minister Plenipotentiary. Thus much expressed, let me continue this sketch in the conversational form in which it occurred.

"Mr. Johnson, you say, is a fighting man? I thought his remarkable trait was his want of moral firmness and his abiding amiability."

"The two things are consistent. Most men with moral weakness accept a physical quarrel as an escape. I mean that Mr. Johnson, with a pervading disposition to be agreeable and have no violence, is a fire-eater in physical brawls. At his age he would challenge any man to-day who in pugned his faith in his diplomacy. Of course, he cannot take notice of 'newspaper criticisms.'"

"D-d he ever fight?"

"I am not aware that he ever did, but after the failure of the Bank of Maryland, in which his name was associated with much reproach, Mr. Johnson challenged a number of people and permitted none to escape without apology. He lost his eye, you know, because of a duel."

"How did he lose that eye, sir?"

"Well! a North Carolina Congressman named Stanley had been bull-ragging Henry A. Wise, with the determination to make the latter flunk or be frightened. Wise finally resolved to suffer this thing no more, but to bring it to a head. So, at a horse-race near Washington City, he ran his horse violently against Stanley's, and then, pretending to believe that Stanley was the aggressor, turned sharply round and cut the latter with a stick. Stanley had to challenge Wise, of course, and he went to Reverdy's neighborhood, near Baltimore, to learn how to use the pistol. Some say Reverdy was teaching him. At any rate Reverdy went out to see him fire one day. Stanley's bullet struck a tree and glanced, shot Reverdy in the eye, brought him down, and nearly killed him. He lay in bed a long while, his life despaired of. The friends of Stanley and Wise stopped the duel, and Reverdy's misfortune was kept out of the papers."

"Does that lost eye give Mr. Johnson any trouble now-a-days?"

"Yes, sir. A cataract has formed over his other eye, and he is next to stone blind. They show him a good deal of attention in England (I get letters from him), and he says that in the galleries of noblemen and gentlemen they show him a good many paintings. With the old fellow's plausible amiability he replies that they are beautiful, but he says he never sees anything at all."

—An Indian rajah has just paid $12,000 for a wife; but then he loved her.

Pollard's Slayer Admitted to Bail.

RICHMOND, Nov. 27.—James Grant, who shot H. R. Pollard, was examined this morning and bailed in $10,000 to answer at the February term of court.

CITY ITEMS.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

Style, fit, and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } RENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA; AND No. 606 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ARTEMUS WARD ON WASHINGTON.

A. Ward says of WASHINGTON, *that his great forte was in not having any man of the present generation to resemble him to any alarming extent.*

CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s forte is in surpassing all others in the quality, style, and cheapness of their fine Customer Made Clothing. Every garment cut *over a customer pattern* by practical artists.

Your patronage respectfully solicited at No. 824 Chesnut street.

INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF CAST-IRON STOVES.—The public mind has been somewhat agitated by the recent action of that repository of useful knowledge, the French Academy of Sciences, which, at its late sitting in Paris, deliberated upon the extremely injurious effects upon the health of cast-iron stoves arriving at the conclusion that the heated surface generates hydrogen from organic matter raised to a high temperature. It was also said that, by the use of such stoves, fevers were produced, bearing analogy to those generated by marsh gas, the high temperature decomposing the insensible perspiration, generating ammonia, which is always prejudical to health. It did not require an expression of opinion from the French Academy to prove the deterioration of the atmosphere resulting from the use of cast-iron and unlined cylinder stoves, as it has long been known that their use as heat generators has been exceedingly injurious to health. Not alone the occupants of private rooms, halls, steamboat cabins, and hotel-rooms have had cause to complain of its enervating effects, but salesmen in stores and clerks in offices have had their efficiency impaired by inhaling the poisonous atmosphere, which renders them drowsy, nervous, thirsty, and debilitated, preventing their usefulness and permanently injuring their health.

This is not the case with stoves having a clay lining, as the deleterious matter complained of is not generated when the heat passes through such a medium and the use of such stoves is recommended by the highest scientific and medical authority. SPEAR & BROTHER, Nos. 1116 and 1118 Market street, have manufactured a large number of the most approved styles of clay-lined, gas-burning sitting-room, office and salesroom stoves, which they offer to the trade and to individuals desiring an excellent, durable, and healthful heater, at low rates, to enable them to make alterations in their already spacious storerooms to accommodate their extensive trade. Those unprovided with stoves, or wishing to substitute a health-imparting for a health-impairing one, will consult their best interests by consulting the Messrs. SPEAR.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

Chesnut street, above Tenth.

Mr. Beaumont's Collection of Gems of Art.

Day and Evening.

Admission free.

THE TEST OF TIME.—It is high praise to be able to say truthfully of any mechanical invention that it has stood and continues to stand the *test of time*. The Grover & Baker Sewing Machines (the Philadelphia agency for which is located at No. 730 Chesnut street) have done a better thing. They have not merely stood the test of time, but have stood the test of competition with all the world as well, and not only preserved their original popularity, but greatly enhanced it. This is mainly due to the fact that the proprietors have steadily continued to add to the perfection of their instruments, until now it is not overestimating the fact to say that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines combine in themselves all the excellencies that pertain to any and all the other sewing machines extant. Of course they are the best to buy.

CARNIVAL TIME IN VENICE—The most important work of the celebrated artist, CARL BECKER, ever imported, now on view in the Eastern Galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Admission free.

ASTOUNDING REPORTS.—

2000 CASES OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

Professor Trousseau, of the Children's Hospital, Paris, reports that, in two thousand cases of Consumption, in which the formula for *Upham's Fresh Meat Cure* was used, it cured nearly every one. It allays the cough, heals the lungs, and gives a new lease of life. Sold $1 per bottle, or six for $5. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine ewelry and silverware in the city Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

ANDREAS ACHENBACH'S beautiful work, "The Sea Shore at Scheveningen," now on free exhibition in the Eastern Galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Chesnut street.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 35 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere See advertisement in another column.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,—

A Splendid Assortment for Boys, Girls, Infants, and Misses. Selling Off at Greatly Reduced Prices. M. SHOEMAKER & Co., No. 1024 Chesnut street.

WHILE WAITING FOR A COUGH "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of Consumption. Better try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

THE EXTRAORDINARY WORK OF ART—A Market Scene in Grand Cairo, Egypt, by W. Goetz, of Berlin, now exhibiting in the Eastern Galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Admission free.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—Dealers will do to their interest to attend the large sale of boots and shoes, to be sold by catalogue, for cash, on Monday morning, November 30, at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McGees & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 306 Market street.

TENNYSON'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 614, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc.

JONES'

ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

Our Stock is Large.

None but well-made GARMENTS are offered.

But One Price is Asked.

Satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser.

JONES' ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

No. 604 MARKET Street, Above Sixth.

11 18 mwslm

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....7 02 | MOON SETS.....5 12
SUN SETS.....4 44 | HIGH WATER.....12 48

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Barque Marco Polo, Minssen, Bremen, Peter Wright & Sons.

Br. barque Maria Baker, Antwerp, E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Emma G., Webber, St. John, N. B., Workman & Co.

Schr Caroline, Tice, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.

Schr A. F. Ames, Ames, Boston, Knight & Sons.

Schr A. M. Bird, Merrill, Boston, Josa Rommel, Jr.

Sl'r Fannie, Fenton, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Sl'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Sl'r Mayflower, Fuits, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig George E. Prescott, Mills, from Vinalhaven, with stone to captain.

Schr Lizzie, Tabbert, 7 days from Calais, with lumber to W. A. Levering.

Schr L. Talbot, Packard, from New York, with mdse. to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Caroline, Tice, from Millville, with mdse. to Whitall, Tatum & Co.

Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Banner, Townsend, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Schr Sarah and Mary, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Mary, Conned, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Schr Zeave, Shoot, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Chief, Aydelotte, 2 days from Indian river, with grain to Collins & Co.

Schr Elizabeth English, Crowell, from Boston.

Schr Lottie, Taylor, from Boston.

Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston.

Schr M. Tilton, Fritzinger, from Salem.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Reverdy, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norfolk, Morgan, hence, at Richmond 24th inst.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 24th inst.

Barque Adelaide Norris, Reed, at New Orleans 20th inst., from Mobile.

Barque David Nichols, Wyman, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Barque Elena, Loggies, from Ivigtut, Greenland, for Philadelphia, put into Peterhead Scotland, 26th inst. She had encountered heavy gale, and had her sails split and masts damaged. She would refit and proceed.

Brig S. V. Merrick, Norden, cleared at New York yesterday for Cardenas.

Brigs Annandale, Tucker, and Prentiss Hobbs, Snow, hence at Boston yesterday.

Brig Armon Rowell, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 14th inst.

Brig Thomas Walters, Robinson, hence for Ponce, sailed from Bermuda 16th inst.

Schr M. P. Gibson, Valle, hence for Hartford, at New York 25th inst.

Schr George Twibell, Frame, hence, at Washington, D. C., 25th inst.

Schr Henriette, hence at Norwich 23d inst.

Schrs J. H. Perry, Kelley, and Lottie Beard, Perry, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 25th inst.

Schr Charles S. Carstairs, hence for New York, went ashore at Long Beach, N. J., yesterday. The crew were saved. Assistance has been sent from New York.

Schr Richard Law, York, hence, at Stonington 23d inasnt.

Schr Thomas Jefferson, Briggs, hence, at Fall River 24st inst.

Schr Cyrus Fossett, Harding, from Fall River for Philadelphia, put into Newport 24th inst., to repair rudder.

Schrs Elizabeth Magee, Smith; Hattie W. Simpson, Rieley; H. A. Hunt, Compton; A. E. Martin, Buell; M. Steelman, Steelman; Julia A. Nelson, Cavalier; S. T. Wines, Hulse; Sophia Wilson, Nowell; S. S. Franklin, Mull; C. W. Locke, Huntley; R. C. Thomas, Crockett; A. Haley, Haley; and J. V. Wellington, Chipman, hence, at Boston 23th inst.

Schrs Lobling Sun, Moore, and H. G. Ely, McAllister, hence, at Richmond 25th inst.

Schrs D. S. Prince, Baker from Wellfleet; Rebecca and Eliza, Lewis; Althea, Smith; M. J. Frazer, Parker; J. C. Wyman, Freeman; and Julia A. Garrison, Smith, from Boston, all for Philadelphia, at New York 26th inst.

Schrs A. C. Moyce, Baker; T. Bodine Bunce; J. B. Myers, Myers; and R. C. Terry, Young, all from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 26th inst.

Capt. Waterman, of schr Mary Nat, at New London, reports the schr Harriet F. Brooks, of Philadelphia, at anchor near Captain's Island, waiting the assistance of a steamtug. She is completely wrecked forward, both bows being stove to the water's edge. She will be taken to City Island for repairs.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Wreck Buoy laid in 1854 on the east side of the S.W. Reach, entrance to the Thames, and which has hitherto been permitted to remain in position in the interests of navigation, has now been superseded by a permanent 7 feet Can Buoy, colored in black and white checkers and called the "N.E. Barrows."

The buoy lies in 4 fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings:—

Canewdon Church, open to the right of the trees on Foulness Island, W. ½ W.

Swin Middle Light (the SW. Middle Buoys in line), N. ½ E., distant 2 1-10th miles.

NE. Maplin Buoy, W.NW., distant 1 4 10ths mile.

Maplin Lighthouse, W. by S. ¾ S., distant 2 7-10ths miles.

East Barrows Buoy, SW. ½ W. distant 2 miles.

By order, ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.

Trinity House, London, Nov. 10, 1868.

DIED.

BARR.—On the 26th instant, Mr. ISAAC BARR, Sr., in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Samuel Lexis Bank, Upper Darby, Delaware county, on Sunday, the 29th of November, at 1 o'clock, To proceed to Mount Zion.

GREGORY.—On Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 7 o'clock P. M., ELLEN Y., wife of General E. M. Gregory, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1428 N. Thirteenth street, on Sunday, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock.

LOESER.—On Wednesday evening, November 25, Mrs. CATHERINE IRELAND, wife of Jacob Loeser, and eldest daughter of Abraham Will, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1614 N. Fifteenth street, on Monday morning next at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

SPROULES.—On the 24th instant, CHARLES SPROULES, Sr., aged 84 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Widdey Lodge, No. 14, I. O. of O. F., and Frankford Encampment, No. 31, and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Foulkrod and Willow streets, Frankford, on Sunday afternoon, the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 610

REMOVAL

OF THE

PHILADELPHIA DEMOCRAT,

The Philadelphia "German" Democrat Office has been removed

FROM No. 465 North THIRD Street

TO

Nos. 612 and 614 CHESNUT St.

For the accommodation of the public, the old office, No. 465 North THIRD Street, will be kept open for receiving advertisements until further notice. 11 21 stuip

CURTAINS.

JUST OPENED,

A FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

RICH SWISS LACE

AND

LOW PRICED NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.

MOQUET AND EMBROIDERED

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

CARRINGTON, DE ZOUCHE & CO.,

S. E. Corner THIRTEENTH & CHESNUT,

9 2 wsdp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, ETC. ETC

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb

Are now receiving a large assortment of

Beavers, Chinchilla, and other Overcoatings. Also, a full line of 3-4 and 6-4 Black Doeskins, all of the best makes.

The attention of Merchant Tailors and Clothiers are specially invited [8 28 s

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LUMBER.

FALL, 1868.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

Calls the attention of Builders and others to his Stock of

SEASONED LUMBER.

CONSISTING OF

Hemlock and Spruce Joists,
Carolina Flooring, all grades,
White Pine Boards, all qualities,
Shingles, Plastering Lath,

And all kinds of Building Lumber. [10 8 thstu2m

AT LOWEST PRICES.

1868.	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1868.
1868	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1868
1868	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1868
1868	WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	1868
1868	UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1868
1868	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.	1868
1868	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1868
1868	CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA R. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.	1868
1868	CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.	1868

1 13

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(So-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER, BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HAVANA SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthj

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, ENGINEERS AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc, etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, 8 12 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE, WILLIAM H. MERRICK

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Tatnall & Woolley's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA. MUSICAL DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK. ITALIAN OPERA EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY. GERMAN OPERA EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY. GRAND OPENING NIGHT. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1868, When Verdi's Favorite Opera, IL TROVATORE. MISS STATES MADAME CELLINI, SIG. BRIGNOLI ORLANDINI, AND BARILI. CONDUCTOR.....MAX MARETZEK. TUESDAY, December 1 GERMAN OPERA. Beethoven's Immortal Work, FIDELIO. MADAME CELLINI, MADAME ROTTER, HERR BABELMANN, HERR REICHARDT, HERR FORME, AND JOSEPH HERMANNS. WEDNESDAY, December 2, Verdi's Spectacular Opera, SICILIAN VESPERS. Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Tickets and Seats can now be secured for any nights at the Academy of Music and Charles Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut st. ces.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—WE SINN & CO.....Lessees and Managers. THIS (SATURDAY) NIGHT, LAST NIGHT OF BLOW FOR BLOW. BLOW FOR BLOW. BLOW FOR BLOW. BLOW FOR BLOW. SENORA E. CARFANO AND THE NEW DRAMATIC COMPANY in the cast. J. B. Roberts, J. B. Studley, Jas. T. Ward, E. F. Thorne, J. W. Jennings, E. L. Tilton, Miss Leslie Arlington, Bessie Sedlow and the entire cast. Act 1.—The Forgery and Arrest; John Drummond's First Blow. Act 2—The Compact; The Lottery Ticket; A Nice Young Man for a Small Tea Party. Act 3—Sprogs Sailing under False Colors; John Drummond at Work. Act 4.—The Unexpected Visitor; The Returned Convict. MONDAY—FIRST NIGHT OF THE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, GRAND EQUESTRIAN SEASON introducing the best CIRCUS TROUPE ever seen in Philadelphia. Read the names of the great company:—

JAMES ROBINSON the world-famed horseman, and his infant son CLARENCE.

MLE. ELIZE MAZEPPA, the Premiere Equestrienne of the world

THE CEVANTINA BROTHERS, CHARLES MADIGAN, JAMES MAGUIRE, JAMES WARD, JOHN TREWALLA, JAMES MCLEAN, WM. MORGAN, MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE, GEORGE WAMBOLD, P. KINCADE, Aided by a corps of well-selected male and female auxiliaries.

For further particul

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1868.

The Emperor and the Editors.

The situation in France does not look promising for the perpetuation of the Napoleonic dynasty, and like many other shrewd schemers, the Emperor is apparently becoming entangled in the meshes of his own subtly woven net. The day has gone by when the murmurs and discontent of the French people can be quieted by such an expedient as gilding the dome of the Invalides. The Exposition of last year was a failure for all the purposes for which the Emperor designed it. The people refuse to be amused while they have so much to complain of, and it looks as if the attempt to reconcile Cæsarism and the civilization of the nineteenth century was likely to prove a gigantic failure.

The revolution in Spain has served to rekindle the fires of liberty in France; the murmurs of discontent grow louder every day, and that these murmurs are ominous of a coming storm, which may burst at any moment, our knowledge of the French people and the history of French revolutions makes sufficiently evident. The Emperor has managed to array against himself the best and most influential men of the nation, while he has failed to secure that personal popularity with the masses which would be some assurance of the success of his policy. He does not dare to permit a criticism of his policy by the press, and yet he cannot altogether suppress the newspapers and prevent editors from mentioning unpleasant things in an unpleasant way. Rochefort with his *Lanterne*, threw a light upon the dark ways of the Empire which did not raise it in the esteem of the people, and it seems as if the attacks of this editor were likely to produce momentous results. Rochefort has been exiled, but other journalists prove equally offensive, if not so audacious, and the Emperor has been forced into the unpleasant position of either being obliged to permit unlimited license to the newspapers or else suppressing all freedom of speech. He has chosen the latter alternative, and it was the only one he could choose, for there are too many things connected with his Government which he could not safely allow to be discussed, and he has consequently begun a war with the newspapers which can scarcely result to his advantage in any case. The cause of the present difficulty was the publication of appeals for subscriptions for a monument to the memory of M. Baudin, one of the victims of the *coup d'état* of December, 1851. This excited some unpleasant reminiscences, and brought prominently before the French people facts connected with the overthrow of the republic and establishment of the Empire which Napoleon III would gladly have them forget. Prosecutions have, therefore, been instituted against the editors of a number of journals. The best legal talent has been engaged for the defense of these gentlemen before the Civil Tribunal, and it is difficult to see how the affair can produce any other effect than to intensify the excitement that already exists and to make the Emperor more unpopular than ever. That he can put down the newspapers with a strong hand and make them solely subservient to his interests is at least doubtful, and the conviction and punishment of the offending editors will scarcely prevent others from following their example. A contest with the newspapers was the prelude to the revolution which drove Louis Philippe from the throne of France, and now Napoleon is treading in the footsteps of his predecessor, unmindful of his example. If we thought that the overthrow of the Empire would permanently benefit the French people, we might hope for such a result from the present contest between tyranny and free speech; but French revolutions in the past have proved but questionable remedies for existing evils, and whether the despotism of the Second Empire would be succeeded by anything better is so extremely doubtful that we can scarcely wish to see the experiment tried. The Emperor's present course, however, is having the effect of uniting all the elements of the opposition, and in consideration of the strong feeling against him, his quarrel with the editors is impolitic and unfortunate for himself and for his hope of being succeeded on the throne by his son.

Presidential Compensation.

The expediency of increasing the salary of the President of the United States is a question which is not now for the first time mooted. The rate of $25,000 per annum, we believe, was fixed by the first Congress under the Constitution, at the suggestion of Washington, who deemed it quite sufficient to meet all the demands made upon his hospitality and dignity as the head of the nation. Since the days of Washington, however, the Presidency of the United States has risen from the Chief Magistracy of a petty republic to that of one of the great powers of the earth, surpassed in extent of consolidated territory by Russia and China alone, and rivalling in population Great Britain, France, and the North German Confederation. With the wonderful increase in the territory and population over which his rule is extended, there has been a corresponding increase in the duties incumbent upon him, in the state which he is obliged, in common decency, to maintain, and in the hospitality which is demanded at his hands. As time passed, Congress perceived that the compensation which had been fixed at the first session was inadequate to the position, and hence it has from time to time granted certain appropriations for specific purposes, so that the nominal salary of $25,000 is at present scarcely half the entire sum which is contributed by the people towards the maintenance of the Presidential household.

The New York *Times* was the first journal to start the proposition for an increase in the President's salary after the election of General Grant, and it has hammered away at the matter so persistently that many of the leading organs of opinion throughout the country have been persuaded to respond. With but few exceptions, the press of both parties are denounced the measure as ill-timed, although but few of them have asserted their belief that the compensation as now fixed by law is sufficient. It appears to be the prevailing opinion that the proposed increase, if sanctioned by Congress, would bear on its face such an aspect of partisanship that it would bring discredit on General Grant and Congress alike. The President elect, it is rumored, feels this fact so keenly that he himself has discouraged the proposition, as the American people, who have great faith in his high sense of propriety, would expect him to do. The readiest way of getting at the difficulty is to propound the query, Would Congress have been urged by the Republican press to increase the compensation of Horatio Seymour in case the people had chosen that worthy gentleman to rule over them on the 3d of November? We think not. Nor would Congress have responded in the affirmative to a demand so made, if we may judge of its future temper from the past. For this reason, and for this reason alone, do we oppose the movement; and we trust that the Republican leaders in both houses will have the common decency to do so on the same grounds.

Yet Congress can even now take action on the matter of a prospective character. The Constitution provides that the compensation of the President "shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected." This renders it necessary for the Fortieth Congress, at its approaching session, to provide for the increase, if it be done in time to affect the exchequer of General Grant. It also renders it necessary that Congress should determine the question during General Grant's term of office, if it is to affect his successor. Although we hope to hear nothing of that visionary individual for at least three years to come, it is not too soon to take action on the matter of his pay. Indeed, no moment for so doing could be more opportune. The precise policy of General Grant is yet a matter of speculation; the future issues which are to divide the country are even more undetermined. Therefore, at a time when a desire to compliment the Coming Man, or to court his favor, cannot possibly affect the question, it would seem to us to be eminently proper that Congress should take the matter in hand, and place the compensation of the President at a rate which is commensurate with justice and necessity.

Our Candidate,

For King of Spain, we mean, is Frank P. Blair, Jr. We continue steadfast to our first love. Since we nominated our Frank for this vacancy, other parties have been mentioned as available, but we do not think that any of them will suit. Seymour, for instance, is weak in the knees; and what the Spaniards want at this particular crisis is a man with a stiff backbone. Seymour would never do. And Edwin M. Stanton, whose name has been put up by the *Age*, is too good a patriot to exchange his American citizenship for the title of King of Spain or any other country. Stanton won't do, for he could never be induced to take the poistion, although the Spaniards would be lucky if they could secure him; and with our great War Secretary on the throne of the banished Bourbon, there would be one right royal king in Europe, who would teach the reigning monarchs a thing or two about their business that they appear to be incapable of finding out for themselves.

The Spaniards are in a bad way at present. Many of them wish to establish a republic, and they do not know exactly how to go about it; others prefer a constitutional monarchy, and they are unable to find in all Europe a man of royal blood who is fit to fill their throne. The best thing that they can do is to take our advice and import a wide-awake Yankee, who will not complicate matters by entangling alliances, who has no axe to grind but his own, and who will snap his fingers in Napoleon's face if he attempts to dictate about matters that are none of his particular business. Frank P. Blair, Jr, is the man for their money, and we doubt not but that he could be induced to take the situation at a reduced salary if he was approached in a proper manner. Frank has pluck and determination, for didn't he say that he would annihilate the Reconstruction laws and overthrow Congress if he got into power? and who of us doubts but that he would have made good his threats? Frank is not the man to be bullied by the enigmatical gentleman who now manages things in France, but if Napoleon attempted to put his finger into Frank's pie, Frank would say to him, "See here, old boy," or, perhaps, "My royal brother, you just attend to your own affairs; I am running this machine, and I want no assistance from outsiders," and then, when Napoleon saw that Frank was dead in earnest, he would instantly subside, and the other kings would take courage and snub Napoleon too, and then his moral influence would be to a great extent gone, and he would not be perpetually keeping Europe in hot water by darkly hinting about war, as if he meditated some infraction of the peace. And all this would be brought about by Frank. Yes, we think that Frank is the very man for the Spaniards. There were various reasons why we did not want him for Vice-President, but these will not operate in relation to the vacancy in Spain, and if Frank only keeps himself straight he would doubtless make a very creditable king. At any rate the Spaniards might engage him on trial, with the understanding that he was to give up the situation after a certain time, if both parties were not satisfied.

We have endeavored to help the people of Spain out of their present difficulties by suggesting various theories of government, but we are of the opinion that the best thing they can do will be to take our present advice in this matter. Indeed, we think it likely that when this article meets the eye of the Provisional Junta they will immediately commence negotiations with Blair, and then, oh! great American people, just think of it; you will be rid once and forever of the Blair family, root and branch; the kitchen cabinet will be broken up, Washington will see them no more, and Grant will have peace; for as sure as there is a Blair living, he will follow in the wake of Frank to Spain, to try his fortunes there. Shall it be hinted that there is a little self-interest in our advocacy of the defeated candidate of the Democracy for Vice-President, for the vacant throne of Ferdinand and Isabella?

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Are now opening a collection of

Novelties, Gems and Artistic Goods,

Greatly excelling in variety and extent every former effort of this House, to which they invite attention.

Gold Watches, Diamonds, Oriental Rubies, Emeralds and Sapphires, East India Pearls.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF JEWELRY IN ITALIAN BYZANTINE MOSAICS.

New Designs in Gold Jewelry.

PALAIS ROYAL JEWELRY.

Bronze and Inlaid Marble Clocks and Vases in Sets, for Mantel Ornaments.

VERY CHOICE PRODUCTIONS OF ART IN

REAL BRONZE.

SPECIAL DESIGNS IN

STERLING SILVER GOODS.

Best Qualities and Newest Styles in

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PLATED WARES

An unrivalled display of

FOREIGN FANCY GOODS,

In Metal, Marble, Cut Glass, Leather, and GOLDEN BRONZE,

Of the most exquisite taste, from all quarters of Europe.

Our arrangements, both in Europe and this country, are such as give us unusual facilities in the selection and economical production of our stock. It is our wish, as well as our interest, to secure to our patrons the benefit of such advantages in

Moderate Prices Throughout our Stock,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION [11 18wrs 12 2]

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

MEAD & ROBBINS,

Successors to John O. Mead & Son,

Manufacturers of Finest Grades of

SILVER PLATED WARES.

We make our own goods, deposit the silver accurately by weight, and warrant each article by our trade-mark on the base, and by written guarantee if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French Wares, are artistic in design, and elegantly ornamented.

CUTLERY.

PEARL, IVORY, and RUBBER CUTLERY in great variety, Plated and Unplated, in quantities as required.

N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

11 19 thstu5w PHILADELPHIA.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

Any person habitually costive cannot be in the enjoyment of health. If not relieved costiveness will result in confirmed cases of Rheumatism, Piles, Inflammation of the Bowels, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and surrounding organs. When costiveness is radically cured, all the machinery of the system moves in harmony. Marshall's Elixir permanently cures costiveness, and so prevents diseases more painful and dangerous.

Headache quickly yields to its curative powers. Being entirely vegetable, it may be safely taken by all persons at any time, with perfect safety. Headache, besides being a very painful complaint, is also weakening to the nervous system, and may lead to palsy in its various forms if not soon relieved. Marshall's Elixir so strengthens the nerves that they perform their duties without pain or uneasiness.

By supplying the stomach with the medicinal principle, the want of which causes Dyspepsia, this distressing and common disease is quickly cured by its use. It not only supplies this to the stomach, but imparts strength and vigor to the whole digestive apparatus, so that health, with cheerful spirits and a ruddy countenance, is fully established. Read the following certificate:—

CHESTER, Delaware county.

Dear Sirs—I have had sick headaches at times for many years. When afflicted with it I was unfit to attend to my household affairs. Your Elixir partially cured me the first time I tried it. The second time it cured me almost immediately. Since then, by its occasional use, I have been entirely free from it.

MRS. MATILDA HAYS.

Depot, No. 1301 MARKET Street, Philada.

M. MARSHALL & CO.,

11 25 thstnut PROPRIETORS.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES FOR BREAKFAST.

Hark! Hark! Hark!
'Tis the sound of the breakfast bell,
The tinkle we love so well!
For it tells of the cakes
Which Biddy bakes
Of e'egant buckwheat flour;
And we hurry to eat
Such a luscious treat,
Fit for a king to devour.
The griddle she's greasin',
The cakes are in season,
The savory odors bewitching;
They're crisp and they're brown,
And we swallow them down,
As fast as they come from the kitchen.
Oh! happy are we
As soon as we see
The smoking hot buckwheat cakes
Right hot from the fire,
And we truly desire
To eat them as fast as she bakes.

Truly, the cakes constitute an appetising dish. But what would a man do with a barrel of buckwheat cakes, if he had no clothes? Better have clothes and no cakes, than cakes and no clothes.

But, mind you, beloved fellow-citizen, one of the advantages of dealing at Rockhill & Wilson's is, that they sell clothes so cheap that, on every suit you buy, you can save money enough to keep your family in buckwheat cakes for a month.

Try our clothes! the cheapest! the best! the most e'egant!

No more till next time.

From your friends and fellow-citizens,

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

GREAT BROWN-STONE CLOTHING HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

11 12 PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CLARK & BIDDLE

WISHING TO CLOSE OUT THEIR

PRESENT STOCK

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO THEIR

NEW STORE,

No. 1124 CHESNUT Street,

Will Offer their Entire Assortment at such Prices as will insure

RAPID SALES.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

11 21 mwslm4p PHILADELPHIA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, & SILVER WARE.

WM. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to his stock of

American, English, and French GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES,

GOLD FOB, GUARD AND VEST CHAINS.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY,

Etruscan, Carbuncle, Coral, Garnet, Lava, Onyx, Jet, and Mosaic Pins, Ear-Rings, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Etc. Etc.

GOLD PENCILS, MEDALIONS, CHATELAIN CHAINS, ETC. ETC.

GOLD, SILVER, AND STEEL SPECTACLES,

To Suit all Ages and Sights

SILVER WARE,

EQUAL TO COIN.

Tea Table, Dessert, Salt, Mustard, Cream, Sugar, and Gravy Spoons.

Tea, Table and Dessert Knives Butter Knives, Napkin Rings, Etc. Etc.

PLATED WARE.

A general assortment of PLATED WARE, comprising Forks, Spoons, Ladies Knives, Casters, Cake Baskets, Etc.

RICHLY PLATED TEA SETS, URNS, ETC.

The above goods will be warranted what they are sold for, and at the lowest CASH PRICES. 11 21 s5

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Watches,

Diamonds,

Jewelry,

Solid Silver & Plated Ware.

11 [4p]

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER,

MAKERS,

11 11smth3rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Importer and Dealer in FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE, offers the largest assortment of FRENCH CLOCKS In Philadelphia Wholesale and Retail. [5 29]

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

BAILEY & CO.,

CHESNUT AND TWELFTH STS.,

GRAND OPENING.

FRESH IMPORTED NOVELTIES

OF

Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Silver and Plated Ware

FOR THE

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

JEWELRY.

Diamonds, Emeralds, Sapphires, Rubies, Opals, Pearls, Solitaires, Clusters, Italian, Roman, Byzantine, Venetian,

Viennese, Bohemian, French, English, Swiss, Russian, American, Watches, Swiss, English, American, Chains,

Seal Rings, Seals, Charms, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Lockets, Necklaces, Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, Etc.

FANCY GOODS.

Opera Glasses, Pipes, Match Boxes, Cigar Stands, Inkstands, Portemonnaies, Cigar Cases, Bridal Fans,

Party Fans, Reticules, Clove Boxes, Mouchoir Boxes, Card Stands, Music Boxes, Skate Bags,

Jewelry Cases, Dressing Cases, Bonbon Boxes, Jardinieres, Vases, Toilet Sets, French Bouquets, Etc. Etc.

BRONZE GOODS.

French Clocks, Vienna Clocks,

Statuettes, Busts,

Groups, Etc.,

From the best French Modellers.

Marble Statuary, Parian Ware, Paintings.

SILVER AND PLATED WARES.

Epergnes, Fruit Dishes, Waiters,

Cake Baskets, Flower Stands, Vegetable Dishes,

Castors, Butter Dishes, Etc. Etc.

Gorham Silver Wares. Gorham Plated Wares.

Open every Evening till 9 o'clock during December.

BAILEY & CO.,

CHESNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLID SILVER.

BAILEY & CO.,

CHESNUT and TWELFTH Sts.,

ARE THE

AUTHORIZED AGENTS

IN THIS CITY FOR THE

STERLING SOLID SILVER WARE

OF [tuths]

The Gorham Manufacturing Co.

THE SUNDAY DISPATCH

To-morrow Will Contain a full Illustrated Report of

THE MURDER OF MRS. HILL,

With additional facts concerning the dreadful crime which has so startled the community, and

A Careful Analysis

Of the manner in which it was committed.

Correct Portraits of the Accused, from Recent Photographs,

Will illustrate the account, which will include all the particulars of the proceedings on the Writ of

Habeas Corpus To-Day!

For sale by all News Dealers. 1t

WHITE GRAPES,

Beautiful Clusters for the Table, Only 50 Cents Per Pound.

ALSO,

NEW PRINCESS PAPER SHELL ALMONDS, PECAN NUTS AND WALNUTS.

FINE LARGE LAYER RAISINS, in whole, half, and quarter boxes.

NEW FIGS AND PRUNELLAS, HAVANA ORANGES and WHITE CLOVER HONEY.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

11 9 tf 1 PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS.

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN CHROMOS.

Among the Latest are:—
"God's Acre."
"Falling Spring" Virginia.
"Making the Scrap Book."
"Pording the Book," after Berket Foster.
"The Pet Kitten," after Berket Foster.
"The Sun Flower," after Berket Foster.

FOR SALE BY
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
Bookseller, Stationer, and
Dealer in Chromos, Frames, etc. etc.
No. 714 CHESNUT Street.

11 27 3t

FLOUR.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED

FOR

BEST FAMILY FLOUR.

Choice Brands Pennsylvania, Ohio, St. Louis, and James S. Welch's FIRST PREMIUM GEORGETOWN FLOUR.

Also, "STERLING" and "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, in bags and half barrels, warranted uperior to any other in the market.

GEORGE F. ZEHNDER,

11 24 2m tfrp FOURTH AND VINE STS.

MOUNTAIN BUCKWHEAT,

MOUNTAIN BUCKWHEAT,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, AT

T. McCANDLESS & SON'S,

N. E. Corner TWENTIETH and PINE Sts.,

11 24 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7trp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

No. 1230 MARKET Street,

10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

FAIR IN AID OF THE HOME OF THE AGED AND INFIRM.

A FAIR for the benefit of the Aged and Infirm of the M. E. Church will open at

HORTICULTURAL HALL,

On Monday Evening, November 30,

And will continue for TWO WEEKS.

A large collection of Useful and Fancy Articles will be found on sale, suitable for the Holidays, and as the most extensive preparations have been made, this will be the grandest Fair held in Philadelphia since the Sanitary. Music will be in attendance.

Tickets of admission, 25 cents.

Season Tickets, $1. 11 27 2t

SAVE YOUR MONEY

And get a Brilliant and Lasting Shine by using

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC

BOOT POLISH.

A small particle of this superior Blacking, the size of a large pin head, when mixed with water is sufficient to make a brilliant and lasting shine for a full-grown Boot.

TRY IT SOLD EVERYWHERE 10 28 wslm4p

BOY WANTED IN AN OFFICE.—ADDRESS "WALNUT STREET," this office, in his own writing of applicant, stating age and reference. 11 25 3t*

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28, 1868.

Thanksgiving Day in New York was neither more nor less than usual. Turkies were eaten, likewise ducks and currant jelly. Old friends shook h nds and forgave each other recent differences, and Horace Greeley brought a surfeit upon himself by eating raw turnips at Delmonico's. At the Home for the Friendless and the Asylum for Incurables (where Seymour and Blair have been entered on the books), at the Newsboys' Lodging House, and the Home for Little Wanderers, and the Indigent Widows' Bunking Saloon, and Valetudinarian Villa Thanksgiving victuals were spread in profu sion, and as profusely eaten.

Those three well-known Shakespearian characters, Good Digestion, Appetite, and Health, went bumming around the city, making promiscuous calls.

There was a good deal of tall talk in the pulpits, and an immense amount of th' kkind of gratitude which evidences itself in affecting sense of *future* favors was on hand, as is usually is.

Charity, however, was as cold as she generally is on charitable occasions, and ended where she usually begins—at home.

POOR O'BALDWIN,

the Irish Giant, is in a peck of trouble again.

It is a pity that his peck of trouble is not a peck of dirt, that he might sit down and eat it all at once.

The Governor of Massachusetts desires pos session of his body, and consequently the exertions of the New York police were unwontedly alert, until a late hour yesterday morning on the lookout for that fearful and wonderfu assemblage of bone, nerve, muscle, ligament tendon, vein, artery, flesh, and blood.

The death of his late bondsman, Felix Larkin, the particulars of which have long ere this reached Philadelphia readers, caused the rumor that the ball given was worthless. The real reason of the police vigilance, however, is the desire of Massachusetts to banish prize-fighters from the face of the earth.

Heaven and the Hub are alike in this particular, that peacemakers (including Grant) are appreciated there.

And speaking of Grant reminds me that, if for no other reason, Parton, the author of "Does the Coming Man drink wine?" disapproves of him for President because he is the slave of smoke.

ISAAC W. ENGLAND,

managing editor of the *Sun*, is doing a good thing in prosecuting the policemen who refused to arrest the Hegeman drug-clerks who assaulted him a week or so ago, while they were in a state of drunkenness.

Officer McComb, one of these policemen, subsequently visited England in his office, and tried to persuade him to stop the prosecution. Finding entreaty in vain, the treacherous bully threatened him that he would prove (by perjury, of course) that England was drunk at the time of his arrest.

Being a little acquainted with England's personal habits, I might add that a man less inclined to take an overdose of intoxicating liquor I never met.

A BIG BAZAAR

is going to be opened at the Central Park Garden, where Theodore Thomas has been concertizing all summer and autumn.

The bazaar will only last through the Christmas season, and you may rest assured very *bizaare* people will go there!

The presents will be sold to music (not Thomas' orchestra though), and purchasers will take in at the ear all that they give out at the purse. At least, it is pleasant for one's plans of economy to believe so.

THE VELOCIPEDE,

whose advent I first wrote about some months ago is becoming popular. Indeed, a fashionable course of velocipedists is being established at Central Park.

A few novelties in the way of

AMUSEMENTS

are talked of.

For instance, at Wood's Museum a new burlesque called *The Frightful Hair*, founded on Lord Lytton's "Rightful Heir," is to sparkle through the holidays.

To this will succeed early in the spring the Kiralfy Family, a troupe of Hungarian dancers, composed of two males and ten females. They may not be much, but they have a smack of originality about them, and when the public's cheek is thus smacked once, it always turns the other also.

ALESSANDRO BOETTI,

the new "Mexican" tenor, made his *debut* on Thanksgiving night, at the Academy, in *Un Ballo in Maschera*. His high notes are sweet, and his low ones weak. He acts with nerve and is what the ladies call a "cunning" little tenor.

Few Americans are familiar with the name of Miss Marriott, yet she is, in truth, one of the best of the few good English actresses, and is making arrangements to appear in this city early during the coming year, probably in January, though the scene of her *debut* has not been absolutely determined upon.

A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR SERVANTS

is the last novelty talked of.

In fact, a remedy is needed for those young husbands who are always reminding their wives what pies their mothers used to make.

Taking all things into consideration, I am inclined to think that these old mothers (whose pies and puddings are remembered with a sort of mournful mouth-watering after they themselves are in their graves) have the best of the argument, and that these training schools and co-operative housekeeping schemes will dwindle down into the present dimensions of the Sorosis. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT this evening the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves will have a benefit. The entertainment will commence with the comedy of the *Serious Family*, after which there will be a grand exhibition drill by Company A, of the Fire Zouave Regiment, Captain John A. Ryan commanding. The programme for the drill is as follows:—Company movements, manual of arms by command, manual of arms by taps, loading and firing by command, mysterious drill and bayonet exercise. The performance will conclude with the farce of the *Spectre Bridegroom*. If this programme does not insure a full house, we do not know what would.

On Monday Mrs. D. P. Bowers will commence an engagement, and will appear in John Brougham's drama of *Lady Audley's Secret*.

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *Blow for Blow* will be given for the last time this evening. On Monday the equestrian season will commence, and from present appearances, it promises to be a success. There are an immense number of persons whose tastes incline them to the circus, and a first-class troupe like the one announced to appear at the Chesnut will be likely to create something of a sensation, and fill the house from parquette to dome every evening. Mr. James Robinson is probably without a rival in the world as a rider, and we will have besides him a full corps of performers, all celebrated in their particular lines of business.

AT THE ARCH Mr. Barton Hill will have a benefit this evening, when he will present the comedy of *A Lesson in Love* and the drama of the *Three Guardsmen*. Mr. Hill is an able and conscientious artist, and we hope that his claims on the consideration of the public will be recognized by an overflowing house this evening.

On Monday the comedy of *The Way to Keep Him* will be performed.

AT THE AMERICAN Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Blanchard, with their trained dogs; Vivian, the comic vocalist; Mad'lle Venturoli, the graceful danseuse, and a host of other artists will appear this evening.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Mad'lle Gertrude with her performing dogs; the miniature circus; the three flying men of the air; the drama of *The Gathering of the Clans*, and a great variety of other features, make a most attractive entertainment, which makes everybody feel as if they had got their money's worth and something more.

CARL SENTZ and Mark Hassler's orchestra will give a performance at Musical Fund Hall this afternoon.

MISS KELLOGG will give her last concert at Concert Hall this afternoon, and in bidding her farewell we can only regret that her stay in Philadelphia has been so short, and hope that we shall have the pleasure of seeing her soon again.

MR. MAX MARETZEK will commence his season of grand opera on Monday under the most favorable auspices. We understand that most of the seats are already sold, and the pecuniary success of the season being assured in advance will inspire the manager and the artists to put forth all their powers to make it a success artistically. *Il Trovatore* will be given on Monday.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN BURNS,
No. 247 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
ABOVE SPRUCE.
NEW STOCK. NEW YORK PRICES.
Prices as low as they were in 1862.
Have received, direct from New York, the Cheapest Stock of Linens and House Furnishing Dry Goods to be found in the city.
250 Dozen Watson & Armstrong's Fine Damask Napkins, $1·50 per doz; regular prices elsewhere $2.
1¼ Yards wide Heavy Loom Damask Table Linen, 50c.
1½ Yards wide Watson & Armstrong's Bleached Damask, 75c.
2 Yards wide Watson & Armstrong's Fine Table Damask, 87½c.
2 Yards wide Watson & Armstrong's Extra Fine Damask $1
4-4 and 6-4 Pillow Case Linens, 50, 62½, and 75c.
Blue Damask-bordered Towels, 1½ yards long, $6 50 per dozen.
Beautiful all Linen Hdkfs., 10, 12½ 18 20, and 25c.
BLANKETS! COVERLETS! FLANNELS!
All-wool Flannels, 25, 31, 35 45 and 46c.
Yard wide Ballarivale and Shaker Flannels, 50c.
Canton Flannels, in every grade, from 12½ to 50c.
All-wool Blankets, 2¼ yards long $3.
All-wool Blankets, 2½ yards long, $4·75.
Best $5 all-wool Blankets in the city.
SHIRTS! DRAWERS! STOCKINGS!
Have received, per steamship Cuba, one case of Ladies genuine Balbriggan Hose, all sizes, 87½c., silk embroidered.
Gents' heavy Merino Shirts, 45 50, 62½c. to $2·50.
Cartwright & Warner's celebrated English Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Ladies' extra heavy Merino Vests, $2; all sizes.
Boys' and Misses' Merino Vests, 37½c up.
Ladies' regular-made English Merino Vests, $1·25.
Ladies' iron frame Hose, very heavy, reduced to 46c.
Gents' English super stout ½ Hose, best imported, 87½c. 11 28 6w2t

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, NOV. 30,
PARIS SILK FANS,
Imported to order expressly for our own sales.
Silk Fans, Ivory Sticks.
Silk Fans, Gilt Sticks.
Black Silk Fans, Carved Handles.
A large lot of Dolls and Doll Heads.
Finest French Wax Dolls, with Hair.
Speaking Dolls and Crying Dolls.
Patented Wax Doll Heads, with Hair.
A cheap lot of Boxes from auction.
Pencil Boxes, Money Boxes, and Glove Boxes.
Bronze Inkstands at less than gold cost.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
N. B.—Daily receiving NEW GOODS, suitable for Holiday Presents. 10 3 aw

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 223 North NINTH Street.
Silk and wool Dress Goods, 50c; worth $1.
Finest French Merinoes, 1¼ yards wide, $1.
Gay Plaid Poplins; Black Alpaca Poplins.
Black Alpacas, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c., etc.
Best Calicoes, 12½c.
Manchester Ginghams, 12½c.
All-wool Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, 50c., etc.
Cotton and wool Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, 50c., etc.
Canton Flannels, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 25c., etc.
Amoskeag B. Canton Flannels, 25c.
Bargains in all-wool Blankets.
WAX DOLLS.
Will open on Monday over 500 dozen Wax Dolls, balance of an importer's stock, from 25c. to $3.
FARIES & WARNER,
1t No. 223 North NINTH St., above Race.

1868. CLOTH HOUSE. 1868.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Wish to keep before the public the fact that they aim to keep the largest and most varied stock of all descriptions of
CLOTHS
TO BE FOUND IN PHILADELPHIA.
MEN'S COATINGS AND CASSIMERES,
GOODS FOR BOYS' WEAR,
LADIES' CLOAKINGS OF EVERY KIND,
Always on hand.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 26 PHILADELPHIA.

7000 YARDS OF SUPERB
CORDED AND CHANGEABLE SILKS,
At $1·50 Per Yard.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SUPERB QUALITY OF 28-INCH,
30-INCH, and 32-INCH BLACK LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS,
A GREAT BARGAIN.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

VELVETEENS, VELVET CLOTHS, AND SUPER ASTRACHAN CLOAKING,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

BLANKETS—A FULL STOCK OF
ALL THE MOST DESIRABLE MAKES,
At extremely low prices.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
11 25 3t PHILADELPHIA.

WARBURTON.
STOREKEEPERS, DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS AND OTHERS.
FOR THE LAST WEEK
WE WILL OFFER JOB LOTS
AT HALF PRICE,
TO QUICK AND PROMPT BUYERS
GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN.
ADDITIONAL DISCOUNT 11 28 1t
OF 15 CENTS ON EACH DOLLAR.

DRY GOODS.

SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND STYLES
BROCHE SHAWLS,
From New York Auctions, at Low Prices.
OPEN CENTRES BROCHE,
FILLED CENTRES BROCHE,
LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE
BEAUTIFUL BLANKET SHAWLS,
LONG BLACK THIBET.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 South SECOND Street.

ASTRACHAN AND VELVET CLOTHS
OF MAGNIFICENT QUALITIES.
BLACK ASTRACHAN,
BROWN ASTRACHAN,
PURPLE ASTRACHAN.
Montagnac Velvet Cloths.
BLACK VELVET CLOTHS,
PURPLE VELVET CLOTHS,
VELVET BEAVERS,
With a great variety of Cloths of the Lower Grades.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
11 25 ws2t PHILADELPHIA.

BLUE PLUSHES.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS DAY A FRESH LOT OF
BLUE PLUSHES,
JUST LANDED.
On hand, a good assortment of OTHER COLORS. 11 28 sm2t4p

SPECIAL BARGAINS.
2 Cases Richardson's Linens.
1 Case Pillow Linens.
1 Case Table Napkins.
Table Cloths, Superb Double Damas two to eight yards long.
8 Cases Marseilles Quilts.
1 Case New Table Coverings.
100 Pairs Rich Lace Curtains.
350 Emb'd Table and Piano Covers.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
Importers of House-Furnishing Dry Goods,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
11 21 stuthlotrp PHILADELPHIA.

NOVEMBER, 1868.
Special Demonstration This Day
WE OFFER A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
VELVETEENS, from $1·25 to $3 per yard.
PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
NEW STYLE OF PLAID SHAWLS.
BLANKETS, QUILTS AND COVERLIDS.
CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, AND CASSIMERES.
TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS, AND MUSLINS
BLACK SILKS, AND SOLID COLORED SILKS
SILK POPLINS WOOL POPLINS, ALPACAS Etc. Etc.,
At Unprecedentedly Low Prices!!!
We can afford to sell the same quality of Goods as kept on Chesnut street or Eighth street, at much lower prices, as our expenses are not ONE-HALF Let the community think of this and SAVE THEIR MONEY AND THEIR TIME.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY.
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 2m 8p PHILADELPHIA.
(Established in 1853.)

SPECIAL.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
Especially Adapted to this Season,
Representing the most extensive and varied assortment in this market, at the extremely low prices incident to the great shrinkage of values
During the Period of their Utmost Depression.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
HAVE REDUCED THEIR PRICES
As much, and perhaps more, than others, for the same Class of Goods.
DRESS GOODS REDUCED.
SHAWLS OF FINE GRADE.
LYONS COAT VELVETS.
LYONS PURE SILK VELVETS.
FASHIONABLE POPLINS.
FASHIONABLE SERGES.
GOLD MIXED REPELLANTS.
BEST BLACK VELVETEENS. [10 13 tuthsm
BLUES, BROWNS, PURPLES, ETC.

IMMEDIATE AND IMPERATIVE SALE
OF
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.
By arrangement with
THE EXECUTORS,
Made this day,
WE SHALL FINISH OUR ACCOUNT OF STOCK,
And Sell Off,
To close affairs of old firm,
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
AND
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
AT
Unprecedentedly Low Prices,
So as to make a QUICK SALE.
This is an opportunity that does not often occur, as the *whole stock will be sold.* Our immense house is loaded with GARMENTS of every description, made up in the best manner. Whilst we are not entirely through with the Stock Account, yet we are letting a great many of these Goods go now. We shall be *entirely* ready, however, and the GREAT SALE will commence
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1.
The Store will be open early, and not closed until late. An extra number of Salesmen will be engaged, and prompt and polite attention given to all. We make this early NOTICE, so that large publicity may be given.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

HAMRICK & COLE
PROPOSE TO SIGNALIZE THE WEEK COMMENCING
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30,
BY A DEMONSTRATION IN
FINE PARIS BROCHE SHAWLS!
We shall then offer
NEW AND EXQUISITE DESIGNS.
Heretofore $100 at $65.
Heretofore $80 at $50.
Heretofore $75 at $45.
Heretofore $40 at $28.
PAISLEY SHAWLS, WHITE CENTRES, $18,
SELLING ELSEWHERE AT $30.
Our stock of Shawls is large and attractive,
AND THIS SPECIAL SALE
Is designed to ensure its speedy reduction.
HAMRICK & COLE,
11 28 2t No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street.

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET.
Silk Faced Velvets, $7·00.
Silk Faced Velvets, $8·50.
Pure Silk Velvets, $10 *and* $11.
Pure Silk Velvets, $12 *and* $13.
Pure Silk Velvets, $15 *and* $18.
VELVETEENS.
Right Shades Black and Brown.
Right Shades Blue and Purple.
Waterproofs, $1·25 *to* $2 00.
Black Beavers, complete stock.
Black Beavers, complete stock.
Black Astrachans, complete stock.
Black Astrachan Trimming.
CLOAKS.
Stylish Velveteen Sacques.
Lyons Silk Velvet Cloaks.
Astrachan Cloth Cloaks.
Velvet Beaver Cloaks.
Cloaks for the Opera.
Winter Cloaks, $5 *to* $1·25.
Finest Display ever offered. [926 fstu3mrp

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
OFFERS HIS
LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK
OF
WINTER DRY GOODS,
EMBRACING ALL OF THE
NEWEST DESIGNS AND FABRICS,
AT PRICES WARRANTED TO BE
AS LOW AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE. [8 26 rp

TO PROPRIETORS OF
HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES
AND
SHIPPING.
We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.
All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET.
Invites attention to his stock of
Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.
Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 30 2mrp

GRAND SALE OF DRY GOODS
BY
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.
SALES TO COMMENCE NOVEMBER 2, COMPRISING
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKING CLOTHS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, LINENS AND WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, MOURNING GOODS, ETC.
Owing to the wide reputation of their House, it is needless to detail the character of their stock. H., C. & Co. would merely state that their importations of the present season,
WHICH MUST BE SOLD
PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL TO THEIR
NEW MARBLE BUILDING, CHESNUT Street, above Broad,
Have never been surpassed in Philadelphia, containing an ENDLESS VARIETY of texture in Medium Priced Goods, as well as the
CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
H., C. & Co. would advise all desirous of obtaining
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS
To lose no time before inspecting their stock, feeling assured that the
UNPARALLELED PRICES
At which the entire stock will be disposed o must insure
RAPID SALES.

MR. BEAUMONT'S COLLECTION
OF EXCLUSIVELY
ORIGINAL WORKS OF ART
WILL BE SOLD ON
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
DECEMBER 1 AND 2.
AT SEVEN AND A HALF O'CLOCK.
Now on Exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts.
Cards of Admission to Sale can be obtained gratuitously at our Office.
11 28 3t B. SCOTT, JR.

HAMRICK & COLE.
SPECIAL CARD!
In order to prepare space for an unusually ELEGANT DISPLAY of
HOLIDAY GOODS,
Now in port, and about to arrive, we shall exhibit from this date to December 15,
THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER PUT FORTH IN
GENERAL DRY GOODS!
We have determined to carry the smallest possible portion of our MAGNIFICENT STOCK after January 1.
HAMRICK & COLE,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,
11 21 7t PHILADELPHIA.

WARBURTON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
SACRIFICE! SACRIFICE! SACRIFICE!
HALF PRICE! HALF PRICE!
Having disposed of the Lease and Fixtures of the Store,
The Whole of our Stock Must be Sold Out by the 5th of December.
A Further Reduction of Fifteen Per Cent
On the previous great reduction of
THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST.
Fifteen Cents Extra Discount will be taken off Each Dollar Purchased.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY
In REAL and IMITATION LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, etc. We are determined to close out the stock REGARDLESS OF COST.
SALES POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE FOR ONE WEEK.
WARBURTON,
11 24 No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CXCIX.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

FRAILTIES AND FRIVOLITIES OF THE FUNNY FELLOWS, COMMISERATED BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

From "Punch."

"VIRGINIBUS GARCONIBUSQUE."—Mind what you say before parlor-maids and waiters.

NEW GHOST MELODY.—A critic speaks of "the apparition of a dramatic singer of such indisputable promise as Miss Minnie Hauck." But is it not Miss Hauck herself who is singing at Covent Garden? Why then startle us with the idea that it is her ghost, and delude perhaps thousands in search of a new sensation to go to the theatre possessed with that notion? We do not doubt that a dramatic singing apparition would draw immensely, if one could be engaged.

THE ENGLISH PRIMACY.—It cannot be denied that many holders of the see of Canterbury have committed, at various times, various blunders; but at all events, it must be true, that whatever his after career may be, every new bishop commences by *succeeding*.

THE VERY PRELATE FOR THE SEE.—Dr. Jenner, the Bishop elect of New Zealand, is said to be very unpopular in Maori-land because of his Ritualist opinions. Nonsense! Considering how keen the new maniacs are for novelties in the Church, we should say that if ever there was a case of the right man in the right place, it is a Ritualist in New-Zeal-land.

FROM THE POULTRY.—When does a hen like beer? When she has a little *brood*.

"THE ACT OF SETTLEMENT."—Having pin-money.

AMERICANIZING OUR LANGUAGE.—If our forefathers get the papers in the Elysian Fields, they must be greatly puzzled by some of the expressions the writers now use. For example, when they read of "the bad effects of the stump upon our most eminent men," the meaning they are likely to extract from such a passage is, that our most eminent men are beside themselves with toothache, a painful impression which they probably exchange for the very bewildering notion that this stump is some new musical instrument with which our leading statesmen amuse themselves in their leisure hours, and perhaps delight their constituents, when they read farther on of "Mr. Gladstone's and Mr. Bright's performances on the stump."

BENJAMIN OUT OF HIS MESS.

They said *Monte-Christo* was dammed;
But the dams must be broken, 'tis plain:
For if it was dammed the first night,
It is certainly running again.

A DISCHARGE WITHOUT A REPORT.—A Servant Dismissed without a Character.

A CLERICAL GUN.—We think that the last new thing in guns is likely to be very useful in the coming battle, and we should like to know something about it. The invention is called Parson's Converted Cannon. If this will not help the Church, what will?

WHEN are Parsons bound in honor not to abuse Theatres? When they take Orders.

HOOP DE DOODEN DOO.—Sir Richard Mayne's order against Little London Boys' Hoops has created a great excitement in certain circles.

SWEET THING TO SAY.

Iron-grey middle-aged Gentleman (who has been for some time using Leadbitter's Hair Restorer) to good-natured Friend.—Eh? I say, Scruggles, it seems to me that my hair has lately got darker.

Scruggles.—Very likely. Your hair seems have got darker because your eyes have got dimmer.

INEVITABLE.—People are very angry with the member for Westminster for taking upon him to issue certificates of character to candidates, right and left. *He* says he has a right to back up his friends; and, after all, if you go in for a Mill, you *must* have a backer.

NEW FASHION.

See an advertisement thus headed and worded:—

"VEGETABLE HAIR.—Best quality. Wholesale price."

Carrots, of course.

THE SCHOOLMASTER (WANTED) ABROAD.—The great want in Spain is education for the masses. They have got their Prim, but they still stand in grievous need of their *primer*.

From "Fun."

CHEAP GENEROSITY.—Giving a man a piece of your mind.

A NOTE FOR THE PEACE SOCIETY.—We see it stated by an American journal that the war in the United States killed over two hundred papers. And yet war is described as a curse!

SWEET THOUGHT.—Barley Sugar.—The Repeal of the Malt Tax.

A WRINKLE FOR THE UNDERWRITERS.—To prevent ships being lost at sea, see that they are "well found."

SUPPORTERS NO WOULD-BE M. P. CAN DISPENSE WITH.—The tongue and legs.

ODD "AD's."—The most hardened student of the advertisement columns must, we think, admit that we have found him two new sensations at least. Here is No. 1:—

WANTED—By a Young *Man*, a Situation as Barmaid, or Assistant in the Wine and Spirit Trade. First-class references. Address A. B., Post Office, etc

The misguided youth possibly argues that, because the notorious "Female Barman" has made a good thing out of her eccentricity, the public will be equally interested in the "Male Barmaid." We fancy he is wrong there.

Now here is No. 2:—

WANTED—A Situation as Housemaid, or House and Parlor Maid, in a private family. Age, ninety. Good references. Address L. P., etc.

We should think this gay young thing would suit those who are always complaining that our servants nowadays are not like the old ones. This "old one" ought to meet their requirements at any rate!

We may couple, or rather triple, with those two the following from the advertising columns of a contemporary:—

CHARACTER FROM HANDWRITING.—Enclose a specimen of your own or a friend's ordinary writing (mentioning sex), with sixty stamps, and you will receive a description of the writer's talents, disposition, etc., from the pen of one eminently successful in his delineations.

The advertisement winds up with "Address *'Acer'* Post Office."—No! Mr. *Acer*, we are *not* going to say where, and so help you to catch a stray bird or so! We can give, without seeing the specimen, a description of the disposition of a man who would send his writing and sixty stamps to *Acer*. His disposition must be a disposition to let himself be taken in. We cannot help thinking that the advertiser is too modest. He calls himself *Acer*, Sharp! He should have taken the comparative, *Acrior*.

"IN AGONY OF OATEN STOP."—The London *Review* the other day expressed a belief that on an average there are half-a-dozen poets in every Scottish parish. If this be true, one has no cause to wonder that Scotland is entirely given up to (oat) meal-an'-colly.

(WHIT) MORE WITTY THAN WISE.—Mr. Whitmore, the conservative candidate for Bridgnorth, has sent his photograph to every elector in the borough. Such a course is an infringement of the act which forbids a candidate to supply carriages—and therefore *cartes*—to bring voters to the poll.

DOMESTIC MAXIM.—A lady of our acquaintance who has had a long experience as a housekeeper, and knows something of the insolence of servants, declares she always finds, contradictory though it may seem, those servants that don't "answer" suit her best.

"WHEN THE WINE IS IN THE MAN, THEN THE WITS ARE IN THE CAN."—After the second bottle old Beeswing's head gets completely muddled. Seeing a bevy of fair girls drying their flowing locks on the beach, he spluttered out—"B-bless me! quite a Back-hair-nalian festival!"

A RECOLLECTION.

'Twas at the Crystal Palace I wandered with my Jones,
We looked at the geraniums with variegated zones,
We wandered in the Rosery, and o'er the verdant meads,
And whirled along the terraces on wild velocipedes.
We sat in the Pompeian Court, and that of Furniture,
We visited the pictures too, and Camera obscure.
It was a day of wild delight,
And when we got an appetite,
We sat beneath the screen of kings,
And ate and drank a lot of things.
From bottled beer of Burton's Bass we drew the flying cork,
We ate the pie of Pimlico, that's made of plenteous pork.
With bread and cheese and celery we finished up the feast,
And Jones declared of cognac we must have a nip at least,
And so we had of steaming grog two tumblers stiff and big,
By way of a corrective—just to qualify the pig.
I saw his eye was getting bright,
But he assured me 'twas all right,
And thought perhaps, upon the whole
We'd better have another stroll.
To the Tropical Department then we wandered, I and Jones,
And there we see the working bees and dilatory drones.
And then we scratched the parrots' polls and stroked the cockatoos,
And saw the hairless horse which seemed to have a fit of blues;
But, ah, the rarest object that was seen by Jones and me—
The rarest and most touching far, it was the Chimpanzee.
I saw the humid tears arise
At once to Jones' eager eyes;
Into a quiet nook he crept
And there he sat him down and wept.
"What is it that affects thee?" said I, "my gentle Jones,
Is it the lovely scenery—the organ's melting tones?"
But Jones he gravely shook his head, and weeping still said he,
"Dear friend, excuse this weakness—it's the Chi-Chi-Chimpanzee!"
Here sobbing choked his utterance. "But come," I answered, "Jones,
Explain this sudden mystery, and don't make any bones!"
Said he, "Forgive memorial tears—
The sight recalls my boyhood's years.
For, oh, my friend, you chimpanzee
It is as like as like can be
To her—the only one, in truth,
Whom once I loved in early youth—
The apple-woman who'd a stall
Erected 'gainst the playground wall."

TEXAS.

The Clark Will Case—Removal of General Reynolds.

The Austin (Texas) *Republican* relates the case of John C. Clark's will, upon which was based the order of General Reynolds to Judge McFarland which has been used as a pretext for the removal of General Reynolds, as follows:—

In 1861 or 1862 John C. Clark died in Wharton county, leaving an estate of about $400,000 in value. Clark came to Texas as early as the year 1832 as a single man, and never married. The administrators sold out the estate and reported that there were no heirs to the same. By the laws of this State, when a person dies leaving no heirs, or a will making a disposition of his estate, the same goes into the State treasury for safe keeping, and if no heirs appear the same reverts to the State, and becomes a part of the general fund in the treasury. Clark left no will, nor did he make any disposition of his estate. Under the law the assets thereof were turned over to the State treasury. Recently there have appeared four different sets of claimants as heirs of Clark. All but one, of course, are fraudulently or falsely claiming to be entitled to the property. The State having received the same, its officers are under obligations to guard the property until the proper heirs, if any there be, shall appear. The impression generally prevails that no legal claimants have yet appeared, and it is doubtful whether any such exist. Governor Throckmorton, during his administration, employed counsel to aid the District Attorney in these suits. But this assistant counsel did not appear at the last term of the Court, thus leaving the State imperfectly represented in the case. When the Court met at Richmond, where these causes are pending, information was received, for the first time, by the State Treasurer, pointing the way to prove the falsity of the claim of one set of the claimants mentioned. Believing the information important, and there being no possible means for the State, or the rightful claimants, if they exist, to avail themselves of the matters then communicated, and no means of reaching the court from Austin until after the cases would, in all probability, be disposed of, the Governor, Attorney-General, and Treasurer all united in a request to General Reynolds to continue the case by order, which order was issued in pursuance of his powers and duties as prescribed in section 3 of the act of March 2, 1867, known as the Reconstruction law. No one is injured by this order; it made no attempt to decide the case, but simply continued it until the next term, when the parties will stand just as they do at present. It was the duty of Gen. Reynolds to issue the order to protect the State treasury from the pretended claims of those who hoped to profit by the inability of the State to protect itself, or the rightful claimants, from a made-up case. The noise of the disappointed pretenders, and their still worse disappointed attorneys with large fees in expectancy, will have a different effect on their case from what they anticipated. It will fix public attention on this case, and effectually prevent the consummation of any fraud in its settlement. This case has been made the pretext for the removal of General Reynolds.

—A croquet ground in the third story is the latest "modern improvement."

—Monogram napkins are the thing now in the swell New York boarding-houses.

BUG AND SPY.

The Mysteries of the Gaming Table.

Peter Runnells and A. J. Carlin, alias Williams, says the Louisville *Courier*, two men hailing from Quincy, Illinois, and who were arrested by Officers Booker and Dillon, were brought before Judge Craig as suspected felons on their persons had been found several circulars of a New York house, one of which was printed in green, and read as follows:—

THE BUG.

This is a new invention, intended to assist the player in "holding out" any number of cards, *and it will do it!* It is very simple in its construction, easy to operate, and every person who knows that 2 and 2 are 4 can use it. It can be carried in the vest pocket all the time, and is always ready for use, not liable to get out of order; and, should it do so, any watchmaker can put it in order for a trifle, as the whole expense of manufacture is only about fifty cents. Then why ask $3? you may say. For this reason—that one is all you would ever want to buy, as they do not wear out like cards. Also, after using it you can get one made as well as "any other man," and you will wonder that the thing was never thought of before. With it you can "hold out" one or more cards, shift and make up your hand to suit, and your hands and person are at perfect liberty; your opponent may look in your lap and up your sleeve—there is nothing to be seen! After having used it once you would not be without it for *any* price, as, like all good inventions, its simplicity is a great point in its favor. They will be delivered *free* by mail (securely sealed), on receipt of price. When sent by express, C. O. D., cost of collection, will be added to the bill.

THE SPY.

This is also an entirely new article, made of silver and brass. It is intended to be placed among your bills when playing any game. It is entirely concealed from your own and opponent's sight. It is to be used when you deal. By letting the back of the hand rest upon a concealed spring, a beautiful reflector comes into proper position, and remains there just as long as you are dealing; then goes out of sight the instant you are done. With this you can tell every card your opponent has in his hand and play accordingly. This is valuable, as it can be played upon smart men as well as suckers. It is neat and compact, and can be carried in the pocket without getting out of order; can be picked up with the money when not wanted. Sent free by mail (letter postage) on receipt of price, $10. All orders for any goods filled promptly. Directions for use sent with goods.

Your cheapest way to get any of my goods, should you at any time wish for them, is to enclose the price in a registered letter, and send at my risk, as thus your whole expense will only be the price. If sent by express, C. O. D. It will cost you the price of the article and the cost of transportation and the express charges for returning the money to New York. They will be sent either way, as desired.

On the back of the green circular were printed twenty-five specimens of marked cards, and a second circular afforded a key to all of them.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4

THE "SCHOMACKER" PIANO.—BUY A FIRST CLASS PHILADELPHIA MADE PIANO AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES GRAIN THEIR GUARANTEE, AND THEREBY ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

Foreign Pianos sold by *Agents* are generally the cheapest that can be found in the *New York* or *Boston* markets, and, after all, they cost the purchaser as much as first-class *Schomacker Pianos*. The Agent has already several *commissions* added before the customer obtains an instrument, and in a few years it becomes worthless, and there is no redress.

Our Pianos have maintained their high reputation as *first-class for more than thirty years*, and have been awarded the highest premiums, and are now admitted to be the finest and most highly improved instruments made in the country.

Our new and beautiful Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, are constantly supplied from our extensive factories with a full assortment of superior *Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos*, which we offer on the most *favorable* terms. Call and examine them and you will admit that we are able to *prove* all that we have said, and that no other establishment in this city can offer the same *liberal inducements*

THE SCHOMACKER PIANO M'FG CO.,
No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—*Pianos to Rent.* 11 15thstuths12 at

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from Nov. 30 to Dec. 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 2 30t Treasurer.

HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 112 S. FOURTH Street.—Agents well qualified to solicit for Life Insurances will be employed on very favorable terms. 11 25 6.*

FANCY GOODS.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Rich Bohemian and China Toilet Sets and Vases, Parian Busts and Statuettes, Gilt-mounted Card Receivers and Flower-holders, Bronzes, Gilt, Lava, China, Parian Marble, and Bohemian Glass Ornaments; rich Fan's and Vienna Fans; fine French Vulcanite and Jet Jewelry; Cigar and Tobacco Boxes and Holders; Writing Desks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, and Work Boxes; Dressing Cases, Leather Bags, Pocket books, Portfolios, Card and Cigar Cases, Tablets, Paper-cutters, Brushes, Combs, and Perfumery.

SILK, GINGHAM, AND ALPACA UMBRELLAS OF EVERY KIND,

with a thousand other articles, embracing all that is new or desirable for Bridal, Birthday, or Holiday Presents, superior in quality and moderate in price.

H. DIXON,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street,
11 14 stuthst Between Market and Chesnut.

WRIGHT'S
NE PLUS ULTRA
MINCED MEAT.
WHOLESALE DEPOT,
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN Sts.,
11 21 6t PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, GOOD-WILL, fixtures and lease of a Hat and Cap Emporium on Eighth street. Gentleman retiring from business. Address "Farrel," at this office, with name and address. 11 21 6t

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD floors of the large building No. 421 WALNUT Street. The rooms are spacious, well lighted, with high ceilings, suitable for insurance, railroad, coal, or other companies. Apply to B. W. ADAMS, No. 123 S. THIRD Street. 11 17 tuths6t.*

FOR THE LADIES.

MAGAZIN DES MODES,
No. 1014 WALNUT STREET.

For the better convenience of her Patrons,
MRS. PROCTOR
HAS REMOVED HER DRESS-MAKING ROOMS
To No. 1014 WALNUT Street,
Where she will be happy to see her friends.

The GENERAL DRY GOODS BUSINESS will be continued as heretofore, at No. 920 CHESNUT St.

11 6 J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our

CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,

for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $5 50; Beckel's Superior French Woven Corsets, from $2 10 to $5 50; superior Whalebone hand made Corsets, from $1 cents to $2 20, in shades and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1 40.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 628 ARCH Street.
9 2 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ESTATE OF JOHN Rittenhouse, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—On Tuesday, December 8, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz:—

No. 1. Handsome modern Residence, No. 108 Rittenhouse street, west of Green street, 60 feet front, 256 feet deep to Lafayette street. All that handsome modern two-and a-half story stone rough-cast cottage and lot of ground, situate on the northwest side of Rittenhouse street, 166 feet 1½ inches west of Green street, Germantown; the lot containing in front on Rittenhouse street 60 feet, and extending in depth northward of that width 256 feet 3¾ inches to Lafayette street. The house is built in the best manner, and has all the modern conveniences; hall, parlor, dining-room, and two kitchens on the first floor; four chambers, bath-room, and water-closet on the second floor; and two good chambers above; gas introduced, hot and cold water, furnace and two cooking ranges; numerous closets. Terraced lawn in front; shade trees and shrubbery; also, a vegetable garden and fruit trees. Front enclosed with an iron fence.

Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. Terms—At least one-half of purchase money may remain on mortgage. For further information apply to No. 5002 Main street, Germantown.

No. 2. Valuable Business Stand, Residence and Store, Nos. 5000 and 5002 Germantown avenue, southwest corner of Rittenhouse street. All that two-and-a-half story stone residence and store and lot of ground, situate on the southwest corner of Germantown avenue and Rittenhouse street; the lot containing in front on Germantown avenue about 40 feet, and on the northwest line, adjoining land of the said John Rittenhouse, deceased, 110 feet in depth, in breadth at the back end 78 feet 8 inches, and front on Rittenhouse 117 feet 5 inches. The house is well built; parlor, family room, store and office on first floor; large piazza back; on second floor 5 chambers and bath-room; 3 attic rooms; 2 kitchens and 2 cooking ranges; 1 wash-room; gas, hot and cold water; 2 cellars under dwelling, and 2 under store; barn of stone and frame; stabling for 3 horses; frame coach-house and wood-house. Possession April 1, 1869.

Terms—At least one-half of purchase money may remain on mortgage. May be examined any day previous to sale. Clear of all incumbrance.

By order of executors
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
25 28 dec 5 Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Large and valuable tract, 107 acres, Darby and Chester Turnpike, Delaware co., Pa., six and a half miles from Market Street Bridge, three-quarters of a mile of Clifton Station on Media Railroad.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1868, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very desirable and valuable tract of land, comprising 107 acres, situate wi hin the limits of the incorporated borough of Darby, Delaware co., Pa., six and a half miles from Market Street Bridge, several hundred feet front on Darby and Chester turnpike, and on Clifton avenue (which is laid out), 60 feet in width, and leads from the pike to Clifton Station on Media Railroad; about one-fourth of the land is covered with forest trees. It is surrounded by country seats of I. Mason, Messrs. Carpenters, W. Jackson, Mr. Longstreth, Judge Andrews, and others. The situation is very desirable; commands a beautiful view of the surrounding country; very valuable for a public institution, park, country seat, or cemetery. Further particulars may be had on application to James R. Cummins, No. 358 Seventh street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
11 25 wsm3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Handsome modern four-story Brick Residence, No. 123 N. Twentieth street, above Arch street. On Tuesday, December 1, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that handsome modern four story brick messuage, with three-story double back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Twentieth street, north of Arch street, No. 123, containing in front on Twentieth street 18 feet, and extending in depth 90 feet to an alley. The house is well finished with the modern conveniences; has parlor, dining-room, and 2 kitchens on the first floor; has the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, stationary washstands, furnace, cooking range, etc. Immediate possession. Terms—$10,000 may remain on mortgage. May be examined any day previous to sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
11 25 wsm3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale—Two two story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 118 and 120 Federal street. Lot 38 feet front, 120 feet deep to Marion street, two fronts. On Tuesday, December 1st, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-and-a-half story brick dwelling, situate on the south side of Federal street, west of Front street, Nos. 118 and 120; containing together in front on Federal street 38 feet, and in depth 120 feet to Marion street, upon which is a frame dwelling.

Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
11 25 wsm3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

DONNELLY vs DONNELLY.

June Term, 1868, No. 22. In Divorce.

To MARY S. DONNELLY, Respondent:—

Please notice a rule granted upon you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in said case, returnable on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal service of this notice having failed in consequence of your absence.

ROBERT P. DECHERT,
11 24 18 12 14 Attorney for Libellant.

ESTATE OF DR. FRANCIS WEST, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the will of Dr. FRANCIS WEST, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to present them to

JAMES WEST, No. 2121 PINE Street.
CHAPMAN BIDDLE, No. 131 S. FIFTH Street.
11 14 s6t Executors.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 7 27

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
11 4 3m No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED

From November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.	
On Marine and Inland Risks	$803,566 74
On Fire Risks	145,205 06
	$948,771 80
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1867	406,845 71
	$1,355,557 51

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF

As earned from Nov. 1, 1867, to Oct. 31, 1868.	
On Marine and Inland Risks	$746,695 77
On Fire Risks	148,317 72
	$894,923 49
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc	107,498 82
	$1,002,422 31

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,
During the year as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$424,052 74	
Fire Losses	73,485 87	
Return Premiums	59,141 02	
Reinsurances	36,106 51	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc	50,586 63	
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	43,555 39	
Expenses	23,908 65	
		$710,837 31
		$291,585 00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1868.

$200,000 U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10-40s.	$208,500 00
120,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn'a Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company; principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 300 shares stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares stock	11,300 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par Market value, Cost, $1,093,604 26.	$1,130,325 25
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	522,486 94
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,178 88
Stock and Scrip of Sundry Corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in Bank	$116,150 98
Cash in Drawer	413 65
	116,563 73
	$1,647,367 80

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date.

☞ By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be *forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company.*

☞ *No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."*

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernardon,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke	Spencer McIlvaine.
James B. McFarland,	John B. Semple, Pitts.,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, do
Joshua P. Eyre,	D. T. Morgan, do

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,892 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,847 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS	INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693 22	$350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Filler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266 72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Centra Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 12 4

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEO. ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Sec
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Ac

The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the In present use, on the most liberal terms in resp rates, division of profits, restrictions on occup and travel, compatible with safety; loans one-th premiums, when desired, and makes all policies purely non-forfeitable.

Commencing business only in April last, it has received with so much favor that its assur already amounts to over $1,000,000, and are rapidly increasing day by day.

PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Local Board of Reference in Philadelphia:—

Thomas T. Tasker,	P. Morris Wain,
James B. Longacre,	John B. Montgomery,
Arthur G. Coffin,	J. B. Lippincott,
John M. Maris,	James Long,
William Divine,	James Hunter,
John A. Wright,	E. H. Worne,

19 24mmm Charles Spencer.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETU
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchan
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furni etc., for limited periods, and permanently on t ies by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Ewing,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas S. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Adolphe Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 2

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 2

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods; 60 cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of the Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to
8 28 6m JOHN F. OHL

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, November 28,
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, December 1.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, December 5.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, December 12.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Tuesday, December 1
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, December 19.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

Keep a List.

1. Keep a list of your *friends;* and let God be the first in the list, however long it may be.
2. Keep a list of the *gifts* you get; and let Christ, who is the unspeakable gift, be first.
3. Keep a list of your *mercies;* and let pardon and life stand at the head.
4. Keep a list of your *joys;* and let the joy unspeakable, and full of glory, be the first.
5. Keep a list of your *hopes;* and let the hope of glory be foremost.
6. Keep a list of your *sorrows;* and let sorrow for sin be first.
7. Keep a list of your *enemies;* and put down the "old man" and the "old serpent" first, and pray for all the rest.
8. Keep a list of your *sins;* and let the sin of unbelief be set down as the first and worst of all.—*Peoria, Ill., Y. M. C. A.*

Irregular Teachers.

When a teacher is absent on a given Sabbath, the whole lesson is lost to the whole class. Here is one entire week of religious instruction gone. On the following Sabbath, should the teacher be present, the result will be about the same: the scholars will not know whether to learn a new lesson or the old, and, in doubt, will learn none at all. One day's absence of the teacher does, in fact, cause the loss of two weeks' instruction. Where there is occasional irregularity of the scholar also—the scholar absent one Sabbath and the teacher the next—all instruction comes to an end. A large experience in this matter has led to the conviction that it takes at least three weeks of diligent attendance on the part of a teacher to repair the injury to his class of one day's absence, and that a teacher who is absent from his post on the average as often as once in four weeks cannot possibly be making any headway.—*J. S. Hart.*

The Best Preaching.

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, of London, said recently in the introduction to his sermon:—"It has been sometimes debated whether practical, experimental, or doctrinal preaching was the best kind and the most useful. He should not enter into the discussion of the question, but he might say that in exclusively doctrinal preachers he had observed a tendency to dispute and quarrel; in experimental preachers a tendency to disparage and judge others; whilst those who had been practical had degenerated into legality, and the grace of God had evaporated. The very best preaching was that which had most of Jesus Christ in it, for it gathered up the excellences of the three classes he had mentioned into one person; since for practice Christ was the way, for doctrine Christ was the truth, and for experience Christ was the life."

Are You in Earnest?

It is Christ's work that you are doing. He has entrusted it to you. You profess to love your Master. Are you really in earnest in your work for Him?

It is a great work. Immortal souls are committed to your trust; a work shared by God Himself; a work for the promotion of which Christ died; in which angels art interested. O thou, who in God's providence are called to work in the same field with prophets, apostles, and martyrs, with the angels, with Jesus, with the Father Himself—*art thou in earnest?*

The time is short. Your own life is uncertain. Your pupil is mortal. Youth ripens into manhood. The golden opportunity is fleeting. "The night cometh." Are you in earnest?

Fellow-teacher, face your own conscience, and, remembering that God is looking on your work, ask yourself the question—Am I in earnest?

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."—*Tracts for Teachers.*

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

METHODIST.

—The statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the present year are as follows:—

Number of Bishops	9
Number of Travelling Preachers	8,481
Lay members in Scandinavia	769
Lay members in China	454
Lay members in south America	171
Total	9,884
Total members in the United States,	1,255,074
Grand total of members	1,264,958
Total last year (including as above),	1,155,479
Total net increase this year	109,479

—The church suit so long pending in Accomac county, Virginia, has at length been decided in favor of the claims of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This decision affects only the property in Onancock, but will prove a precedent for all the property in litigation in that county.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Parkville (L.I.) Congregational Church, situated nearly one mile beyond the village of Flatbush, L. I., was dedicated last Sabbath with appropriate services. The structure is a very neat one of frame, hard-finished inside, is 34 by 75 feet in dimensions, and cost $13,600, all of which is paid with the exception of $4700. The congregation will be under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Henry Belden, formerly city missionary of Brooklyn. The sermon was preached by Dr. H. M. Storrs, of the South Church, Brooklyn. There are about 350 sittings in the church, under which there is a basement for school purposes.

—In connection with the services at the dedication of the enlarged Congregational church in Westerly, R. I., and the installation of Rev. Edward W. Root as pastor, we learn that Rev. John P. Hubbard took a part, thus persisting in recognizing his non Episcopal brethren. As one of the fruits of the powerful revival there last winter, the daily morning prayer-meeting has been continued without interruption. The interest has remained in the churches, and but few cases of defection have occurred.

—The Rev. Mr Scott, pastor of the congregation worshipping lately in the Church of the Redemption (Grace Chapel), New York, from which they were ejected by a legal process obtained by the officers of Grace Church, states that his flock contributed between $25,000 and $30,000 towards the building known as Grace Chapel.

—Rev. Mr. Parsons has accepted the unanimous call of the Springfield Church of Boston, Massachusetts, and has already entered upon his labors. The church, while the seats are all free, have now, for the first time, assumed the entire support of their pastor.

—The Rev. Dr. Dwinelle, of Sacramento, was appointed by the Congregational Association, at the recent meeting in Oakland, to the Professorship of Theology in the Theological Seminary to be established under the auspices of the Association.

—Hon. Ichabod Washburn, of Worcester, Massachusetts, has given $25,000 to Lincoln College in Kansas, and Governor Buckingham the same amount to the Theological Department of Yale.

—The Rev. John A. French of Flushing, Long Island, has accepted a unanimous call to the College Street Church, in New Haven.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—Oglethorpe University, Georgia, is to be combined with Davidson College, North Carolina. The organization of Oglethorpe is to be continued, so far as relates to the Board of Trustees; this board will retain control of the funds, the interest of which will be devoted to the support of a Professor; and the Professor, chosen by Synod or the Board, as may hereafter be determined, will go to Davidson College to give instruction.

—Minnesota Synod has increased nearly thirty-three per cent. during the Synodical year. Eight churches received each more than twenty accessions, nine new churches were organized, six churches are building. Besides work among Swedes and Norwegians, the Synod has thriving churches among the Dacotahs, the largest church on the roll being of converted savages.

—The Rev. Dr. Stiles visited the new enterprise, Bethany church, Charles City, Virginia, two weeks ago, and his ministrations were richly enjoyed. By the energy and untiring industry of Mr. John N. Gordon, the means have been raised to build this church, and to place it almost, if not entirely, free from debt.

—The *Occident*, of San Francisco, referring to the late earthquakes in California, says:—"The Presbyterian church in San Jose, and the Calvary Presbyterian Church in this city, were much injured by the earthquake. The other churches in this city have escaped without damage."

—The Pittsburg Presbytery, at a recent meeting, resolved that Mr. David Williams, and other elders and members who adhere to Synod and Presbytery, be recognized as the Reformed Presbyterian congregation of Pine creek, under the care of Presbytery in connection with General Synod.

—The Rev. Dwight M. Seward, D. D., has declined the unanimous call lately extended to him by the Second Presbyterian Church of Elmira, N. Y. Dr. Seward remains the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Yonkers, N. Y., with which he has been connected from its organization.

—The Rev. Edwin Cater has accepted a call from the College Hill Church, in North Mississippi Presbytery.

BAPTIST.

—Rev. H. Steelman has removed from Jay, and become pastor of the church at Elizabethtown, Essex county, N. Y. This church is one of the oldest in this section; it was constituted in the latter part of the past century—not less than seventy years ago; and like most of the churches in this part of the country, it is much "worse for age;" it numbers only thirty-eight members, scattered over an area of not less than ten miles circumference. Catholicism, indifference, and want of moral courage on the part of church members, are threatening the extinction of Protestant churches in these parts. Elizabethtown is an important point, the county seat of Essex, and the few Baptists here seem disposed to labor and hope for better days. They own a good church edifice and parsonage, and will do what they can for the support of their pastor.—*Bap ist.*

—The annual conference of the German Baptists of the West met on the evening of the 15th of October, with the German Baptist Church in Dayton, Ohio. During the past year about 300 were added by baptism. Ten years ago, when this conference was organized, the membership of the churches connected with it was 679. During the year 56 were baptized, and in the different Sunday-Schools 260 scholars were taught. But now the conference has in round figures 2000 members, and there are 2360 children in the respective Sunday-Schools connected with the Western churches.

—Some thirty years ago the Baptists purchased about seventy acres of land on which to erect a theological seminary in the heart of Covington, Kentucky. Beautiful buildings were put up, the grounds handsomely laid out, and the institution went into successful operation. A sectional quarrel commenced after a while, and the result is the college is now owned by the Roman Catholics.

—The Rev. David Lasch, who has for many years been a preacher connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, was baptized recently by the Rev. A. T. Spalding, Louisville, and has been licensed to preach by Walnut Street Baptist Church of that city.

—After sermon, several Sabbath nights ago, the Rev. J. W. M. Williams, D. D., of the First Church, Baltimore, baptized one of his congregation, and a Methodist minister then baptized a believer in the same baptistery, and before the same audience.

—Pennsylvania now contains eighteen Baptist associations, with four hundred and thirty-four churches and not far from fifty thousand members.

—The Baptists in this country have added over 64,000 by baptism the present year. Their number of communicants is over 1,100,000.

EPISCOPAL.

—The number of Episcopalian congregations in this State (New York) is so much increased that it requires more than two bishops to superintend them all; and, therefore, three new dioceses have been formed—one in Central, another in Northern New York, and the third on Long Island. The ritualists wanted them named after their respective chief cities in popish fashion, Utica or Syracuse, Albany, and Brooklyn. But the people decided to name them according to the territory they generally include. The Central got the start in organizing, and they chose for Bishop Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, of Brooklyn; although it was well known that he was the most prominent candidate for Long Island, where also he has his home. Yet he was born in Central New York, graduated at Union College, and is brother to William D. C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, who is a leading politician and president of the Midland Railroad. The salary offered is $4000 and a house. The Long Islanders, however, were not to be buffeted so. Their Convention was held a week later, the friends of Dr. Littlejohn pressed his name as a candidate for that bishopric, and at the third ballot succeeded in electing him by a majority of one in the clergy and of six in the laity. Salary to be $6000 and a house. Of the clerical vote, Dr. Littlejohn had 34; Dr. A. H. Vinton, Low Church, had 26; and Dr. E. A. Hoffman, ritualistic, had 4. The papers say:—"The Convention made a unanimous declaration of the election of Rev. Dr. Littlejohn." In the evening the "bishop elect was introduced, in his robes," and "expressed his pro ound gratitude for the large confidence which they had reposed in him by their suffrage." Not to be behind-hand, the Northern diocese offers him a yet larger salary and the fee-simple of a valuable residence in Albany. Dr. Littlejohn is a gentleman of amiable character and popular manners, of good standing as a preacher and a scholar, and of remarkable executive abilities. He is well endowed with common sense and religious earnestness. He is a High Churchman in the sense of holding to the divine authority of bishops, and yet not a ritualist. As to policy, he may be classified as a "comprehensive." That is, he would probably aim to administer the affairs of the diocese in such a way as to comprehend and retain all sorts—high, low, and broad—who will agree to receive Episcopal ordination, to use "our excellent liturgy," and to labor for the increase of the Episcopal Church.—*Independent.*

—The Rev J. N. Rogers, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Blessed Virgin, Memphis, Tenn., and the leader of Ritualism in that section has renounced his allegiance to the Episcopal Church, and declared his intention to unite with the Roman Catholic Church. His journey to Rome is therefore completed.

—An exchange states that the Rev. H. W. Nelson, rector of one of the Episcopal churches in Hartford, Connecticut, lately informed his congregation that any member of the church who attended the *Grand Duchess* or *Blue Beard* operas would be refused communion for six months, and that his Bishop sustains him.

—Bishop Stevens has recently appointed the Rev. John G. Furey to be City Missionary, to labor in that portion of the city south of Lombard street, and to act under the direction and advice of the parish clergy in that district.

—The Rev. Snyder B. Simes, late assistant minister in the Church of the Epiphany, has been called to the rectorship of the Old Swedes Church in this city, and has entered upon his duties.

—The Rev. E. A. Foggo has resigned the position of assistant minister of Christ Church, in this city.

—The Rev. Benjamin Dorr, D. D., has resigned the rectorship of Christ Church, in this city.

LUTHERAN.

—The Evangelical Lutherans of Kansas met November 5, in Topeka, and formed themselves into a synod, subordinate to the General Synod. They devoted especial attention at their sessions to the subject of mission labor among the Germans of Kansas and Missouri, and appointed a fast day for their churches for prayer on this subject.

ENGLAND.

The Ruffianism of London.

Before we can settle the question whether the national character is degenerating, we must first satisfy ourselves that it is certain that, wherever there is a nation, there is a national character. In barbarous people and in debased races where the civilization is low and the type of life is rudimentary, there is national or popular character, because there is not much variety of classes, education, or intelligence. But in a large, complex, and civilized community, such as our own, where the circumstances of life vary from the zenith to the nadir of means, refinement, and in everything that makes character, it is preposterous to speak of a generic character at all. If, then, there is no such thing as English character generally, it is useless to inquire whether it is higher or lower, worse or better, than it used to be. Whether we are, as a people, less courageous, less public spirited, with less reverence for law and order than in the old days, is a matter of sterile inquiry. It is of much more importance to see whether we are suffering under any evils that beset society, and that seem likely to make life hardly worth having, which we might remedy, but do not remedy. There is one great fact which we should be glad to think was arresting public attention, but which at any rate is a good deal talked about. This fact is the growing impunity which attends lawlessness and crime in our great cities, especially in London. It is all very fine to talk of an Englishman's natural reverence for law, and the sublime feelings inspired by the constable's staff. There are among us here in London—in what is, by a melancholy irony, called the centre of civilization—many thousands of men who laugh at this old-world sentimentality. They have no respect for the law, for their lives and talents and strength are devoted to daily breaking it; and as to the constable and his staff, they only consider him a vile body on which it is their duty to experiment with all their skilled knowledge in the arts of gouging, mutilation, and kicking to death. They have declared war against society, and they find that society is afraid to meet them with the only arms which can subdue them. They habitually employ force, because they know they will not be met with force. They are perfectly aware that the Executive is paralyzed, and durst not exterminate them. So they are perfectly right to use their strength. Here we all are just in the old way, reading the police reports at breakfast, wringing our hands, groaning after the fashion of the Britons, weeping that our houses are not safe, our watches in daily danger, and only congratulating ourselves that we escape the professional burglar, garotter, or highway robber in the streets of London at noonday because at present the trade of robbery does not employ so many skilled hands as its undoubted profits might reasonably attract.

We are not going through the tedious and monotonous diary of London crime; except for statistical and so-called scientific purposes, it is just as useless as registering the showers. Nor do we mean to waste our own or our readers' time in raking up all the impressive language of all the magistrates, Judges of Assize, Chairmen of Quarter Sessions, Old Bailey Commissioners, and the rest of the officials who indifferently—and many of them very indifferently—administer justice, to prove the extent and increase of crimes against property, life, and limb in London. We know all about it. We know that there are thieves' haunts, just as there are other haunts of social evils which in their way are not much less pestiferous to society. And we know that in either case we don't choose to know about them. If our neighbor or our acquaintance is garroted or robbed, we get rid of the subject as soon as possible. The grosser mind, intent only on the police-rate, banishes the unpleasant reminiscences of the highway robbery or burglary in the next street. The grocer's duty to his neighbor is one thing; his duty to his own person is another. And though his neighbor's fate may be his own next week, to pay is instant and inevitable; to be robbed may be distant—indeed, he may escape altogether; many do. At any rate he chances it. To all other considerations the sordid parochial intelligence is impenetrable. What is it to the London tradesman that London is a disgrace to civilization? What does he care that the days of highwaymen are revived when there is not the least excuse for our personal insecurity? To keep down the parish rates is the beginning and end, the whole duty of the London vestryman and ratepayer.

It has recently come out, though we all knew it before, that there are certain districts of London in which it is unsafe for decent people to walk. It has also been announced, and in the Police Courts, that Alsatia is revived, and that in certain places, for all practical purposes, the Queen's writ will not run. Lawlessness defies law; and crime is an established, recognized, all but permitted, vocation and business. Just as, in the *Men of the Time*, you know all, and sometimes more than all, about every body, so the police are perfectly acquainted with the lives and works and daily gains, the few failures and the many successes of thousands of ascertained and proved enemies of society. But nothing is done to check or prevent their crimes, because it is a beautiful and holy characteristic of English law and manners never to assume any man's guilt till it is solemnly proved, and to allow no guardian of the public safety to prevent crime. The policeman's duty is to wait and see an offense committed, and then to arrest the offender. All that the highest judge or magistrate can do is to punish crime; it is only by accident, and at his own peril, that anybody is allowed, but never encouraged, to prevent it. We very much plume ourselves upon this beautiful and national characteristic. When a crime is committed, we delight in the spectacle of a known and experienced scoundrel backing himself against the law. In the legal duel between a murderer and justice, we give the prisoner not only a fair start, but we throw every obstacle in the way of getting at the truth. And we smack our lips and thank heaven we are not as those Frenchmen; and a burglar or assassin escaping punishment is considered a legitimate triumph to trial by jury, and all our other British institutions. "Criminal liberty" will soon have to be toasted with "civil and religious liberty."—*London Saturday Review.*

Antiquarian Discoveries in England

Interesting discoveries have just been made by the opening of a barrow on Tredinny Hill, six miles west of Penzance, in Cornwall, England. The barrow is nearly a complete circle, with a diameter of thirty-eight feet, enclosed by an outer circle of large granite slabs set on edge. A trench having been sunk in the middle of the mound to a depth of about eighteen inches, the explorers came to a large pile of granite rocks heaped together promiscuously. The course of one of these, which sloped in an easterly direction at a distance of seven feet, was followed, and led to a flat stone three feet by two feet. On raising this stone the rim of an urn was seen, filled with fine dark earth, and further exploration proved that this was one of the ancient Celtic kist vœans, and one which has turned out to be unique in that district. Instead of being formed in the usual way, of four stones set on edge, it was constructed of two stones to each wall, the upper one slightly overlapping the other in such a manner that the urn, which was placed mouth downwards, was tightly wedged.

The only other kist of this description ever discovered in Cornwall was at Gwithian, in 1741. The kist now discovered is about one foot square and just large enough to contain the urn, which is one foot high and nine inches in diameter at the mouth. It is ornamented round the upper part by three bands of rude, irregular indentations, which extend over four knobs or handles protruding from the sides. The style of pottery is rude, and the vessel is not so well baked as most of the urns which have been found in the neighborhood. With the exception of the bottom the urn is perfect. It was filled with human bones, very much less burat than those found on previous occasions, some of the bones being so perfect that a medical gentleman, who formed one of the exploring party, identified them as those of a woman.

In trenching round the large stones which covered the kist vaen great quantities of charred wood were found, and nearly a cartload of ashes, as fresh and white as if the fire had been but recently extinguished. Among the ashes were several pebbles and four chippings of flint, the usual characteristics of these pre-historic interments. No other kist, however, could be found within the barrow. From these discoveries it is considered that the mode of burial was this—a fire of wood was lit on a natural granite rock on the brow of a hill; on this the body was burnt, and the bones, being separated from the charred wood (which lay in this case all on the north side), were swept down the slope of the stone into the urn below, upon the mouth of which a turf was placed. The urn was then turned upside down, and the kist built round it, and covered by a flat stone.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress,
Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA,

Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK,	E. A. ROLLINS,
JAY COOKE,	HENRY D. COOKE,
F. RATCHFORD STARR,	WM. E. CHANDLER,
W. G. MOORHEAD,	JOHN D. DEFREES,
GEORGE F. TYLER,	EDWARD DODGE,
J. HINCKLEY CLARK,	H. C. FAHNESTOCK.

OFFICERS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President,
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee,
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President,
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary,
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Sec'y.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director,
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Departmen U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

Hon. WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are—

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. 18 8 wsrp
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

PIANOS.

PIANO-FORTES.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S

NEW SCALE

Orchestral Grand, Full Grand, Parlor Grand, and Square

PIANO-FORTES,

Gold Medal Organs, Melodeons, and Æolichords,

Unquestionably the most PERFECT instruments IN EVERY RESPECT ever offered to the public.

LOW PRICES AND EASY TERMS.

OLD PIANOS EXCHANGED FOR NEW.
The public are cordially invited to examine these MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS before purchasing

W. REDFIELD PHELPS & CO,
Manufacturers' Agents,
927 Chesnut Street, 927
11 19 thstuim PHILADELPHIA.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 14f

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ZELL'S POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA AND
UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY,

IN WEEKLY NUMBERS AT 10 CENTS EACH,

Is now ready. This work will include all the information found in Encyclopedias, Gazetteers, Dictionaries of Language, of Law, of Medicine, of Science, and of Arts, as well as of Biographical and Blotical Dictionaries, and at a cost but little above that unusually paid for any one of these works.
Copies sent, postpaid, upon receipt of the price.
Agents and Canvassers wanted.

T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,
NOS. 17 AND 19 SOUTH SIXTH ST.,
11 25 3t PHILADELPHIA.

ENGLISH MEDICAL WORKS.—WILLIS P. HAZARD, No. 728 SANSOM Street, will close out the entire stock of Medical Books, mostly London editions of good authors, at less than cost, comprising the Sydenham Society's issues, John Churchill's publications, Cooper's Surgical Dictionary, some excellent French works, etc. e.c., to which the attention of physicians is requested.
Books imported to order promptly in six weeks, at 10 6f THE ENGLISH BOOKSTORE.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
3 15f FREE GALLERY.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
8 5f No. 424 RACE Street.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR

The Union Pacific Railroad Co

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 11f

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in all Government Securities.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

For Sale on London, Frankfort, Paris, Etc.

We Issue Letters of credit on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,

AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS USE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Having now direct private communications by wire between our New York and Philadelphia Offices, we are constantly in receipt of all quotations from New York, and are prepared to execute all orders with promptness in STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

S. W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,
7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FOR SALE BY

DE HAVEN & BRO.

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

STERLING & WILDMAN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 110 South THIRD Street,

AGENTS FOR SALE OF

First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Roe Island, and St. Louis Railroad,

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also

First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest.

Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.

DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver Coupons, etc.

STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 3 tuths

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

CLENDINNING & DAVIS.

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

Stock and Gold Brokers.

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND. [4 3§p

R. CLENDINNING JR. JOHN H. DAVIS.

JONES HOUSE, HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA.

The undersigned having leased the above popular and well-known house, which has been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved, as well as entirely refurnished throughout with elegant new furniture, including all the appointments of a first-class Hotel, will be ready for the reception of guests on and after the 15th of November, 1868.
10 31 1m THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES Circulars sent and information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York Post Office Box, 4964. 11 13 1m

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Nov. 30, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [11 24 4t
By order of Messrs. H. Hennequin & Co., including
200 plain black Thibet and merino long shawls.
300 Paris broche, open centres, long shawls.
200 Paris broche filled centres cashmere long shawls.
Also, by order of
MESSRS. L. & B. CURTIS & CO.
A full assortment of their celebrated fabrics, including—
Pieces Paris merino, cashmeres and delaines.
Pieces Paris black and fancy silk poplins.
Pieces Paris striped and silk chaine poplins.
Pieces Paris silk chaine epinglines.
Pieces Paris black and colored gros grains and alpacas.
Rich Paris cashmere shawls.
Pieces black gros grain silk and cashmere de soie.
Pieces black and colored satins.
Pieces mantilla velvets, of a superior make. 11 27 2t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
Dec 1 at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [11 25 4t

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SHAWLS, BY ORDER MR. THOMAS DOLAN.
On Thursday Morning,
December 3, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit:—
Nine new style high-colored striped wool long shawls. 11 27 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 3, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [11 27 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
December 4, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, floor oil cloths, etc. 11 28 5t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

POSITIVE SALE BY CATALOGUE,
On Monday,
November 30, commencing at 10 o'clock, of a large line of millinery goods, stock of millinery fixtures, large stock of notions, etc, etc.
Comprising about 500 lots new and desirable goods. 11 27 2t

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

VERY IMPORTANT SALE.
HIGH CLASS MODERN PAINTINGS.
B. SCOTT, Jr., respectfully announces that he has received instructions to sell the
GALLERY OF J. P. BEAUMONT, Esq.,
of New York, consisting of Original Specimens by Artists of celebrity, selected by him in the various capitals of Europe, and containing an unusual number of Paintings of the highest value and distinction, painted expressly to his order. Among them are the works of

E. Johnson, N.A.	W. S. Mount, N.A.	Mme. Ronner
Carl Becker	L. Mignot	Geselschnap
A. Achenbach	Chev. Calitsch	F. Kels
Guhlemin	Denoter	V. Chavet
C. Schlesinger	L. Escasecura	C. Hoguet
Frere	Schelthout	W. Riefstahl
Fauvelet	Van Hove	Nordenberg
Dansaert	Van Wyngaerdt	A. Rosier
Serrure	J. T. Peele	Jernberg
Devedeux	Beddington	W. C. Knell
Verbeckhoven	Stephanoff	W. Geniz
Otto Erdman	G. Armfield	H. Baron
Carl Hoff	Toussaint	Eug. de Block
De Jonghe	W. Amberg	B. von Raven
J. H. Dell	Jan Platteel	F. Stroebel

Unterberger etc. etc.
Together 167 specimens, selected for their beauty and artistic merit, by the above well-known connoisseur, and which will be exhibited in the EASTERN GALLERIES OF THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth, on SATURDAY, 21st November, and day and evening until the time of sale.
The sale will take place on TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, December 1 and 2, at half-past 7 o'clock. 10 19 tf

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
December 1, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange.
NEW MARKET STREET, No. 329 and 331—Two four-story Brick Residences and ten three-story Brick Dwellings.
WALNUT, No. 1624—Valuable Residence.
FRONT (South), No. 116—Very valuable Store, 30 by 224 feet, three fronts.
TWENTIETH (North), No. 124—Modern Residence.
FRANKLIN, No. 524—Modern Residence.
FRONT (North), Nos. 408 and 410—Valuable Building, Engine, etc etc.
BROAD, N. W. Corner Germantown avenue—Triangular Clay Lo.
DELAWARE COUNTY, Penn'a—107 Acres on Derby and Chester pike.
FIFTH (South), No. 342—Store and Dwelling.
WALLACE, No 2012—Modern Residence.
LOGAN, No. 529—Genteel Dwelling.
FRANKLIN, No. 614—Desirable Dwelling.
MONTGOMERY CO., Penn'a—Store and Dwelling, 38¼ acres on Lancaster turnpike.
FORTY-SECOND, South of Chesnut—Valuable Lot.
THIRTY-EIGHTH AND BRIDGE, S. W. Corner—Large Lot 160 by 218.
EVERETT, East of Thirteenth—Two Lots.
THIRTEENTH, North of Carpenter—Genteel Dwelling.
TWELFTH (South), No. 920—Genteel Dwelling.
PARRISH, No. 1005—Genteel Dwelling.
FEDERAL—Nos 118 and 120—Two Brick Dwellings.
GROUND RENT—$19·50 a year.
BANK AND OTHER STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.
Executors' sale—
128 shares American Anti-Incrustation Company.
5 shares Ridge Avenue and Manayunk Railway Co.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
For Other Accounts—
2 Season Tickets Arch Street Theatre.
8 shares American Academy of Music, with Ticket.
70 shares Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company.
40 shares Central Transportation Company.
2 shares Southern Transportation Company.
50 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
10 shares Southwark National Bank.
$ 000 Bond Union Car and Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, 7 per cent., Coupons January and July. 11 27 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 129 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Public sale on the premises No. 1818 N. Thirteenth street.
HANDSOME MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE AND LOT OF GROUND.
On Tuesday Morning,
December 8, at 10 o'clock precisely, on the premises, No. 1818 N. Thirteenth street, above Montgomery avenue, all that handsome modern three-story brick residence, three-story double back building, and lot of ground. 11 27 3t

Public sale on the premises, No. 2042 Wallace street.
HANDSOME MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE AND LOT OF GROUND.
On Tuesday Morning
December 8, at 11 o'clock precisely, on the premises, all that handsome modern three-story brick residence three-story double back buildings, and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Wallace street, corner of Twenty-first street, No. 2042. The house is in excellent condition, well built, and has all the modern improvements. Terms, $3500 may remain on mortgage. May be seen at any time. Keys at No. 2024 Wallace street. 11 27 3t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1300 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC. ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Nov. 30, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1300 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.
Also, a large line of women's, misses', and children's wear. 11 27 2t

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
December 3, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases cases men's, boys' and youth's boots shoes, brogans, etc.
Also, women's, misses', and children's city made goods. 11 28 4t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,
A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge 9 29

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st

Sale at No. 2020 North Seventh street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 2020 North Seventh street, will be sold—the furniture of a family removing from the city; comprising rosewood piano-forte made by Bradbury, hair-cloth parlor furniture, carpets, chamber furniture, etc. [11 27 2t

KELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'
RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL
PRINTING ROOMS
N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS

MEN AND MEASURES AT WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1868.

The Meeting of Congress.

The Fortieth Congress has been constructively in session ever since it was organized on the 4th of March, 1867. On this account there is less preparation for the third session, which meets one week from Monday next, than there would be under different circumstances. Both the Hall of the House and the Senate Chamber have been in readiness for the assembling of Congress since the adjourned meeting held early in the fall. The arrival of Senators and members next week, and the presence of strangers from all parts of the Union, will give substantial tokens of the beginning of the regular session.

Sherman's Funding Bill.

One of the first measures brought before the Senate will be a bill prepared by Senator Sherman for funding the national debt, and reducing the present rate of interest. A similar measure, it will be remembered, passed both houses at the last session, but reached the President too late to receive his signature. The shape in which it finally passed was quite different from that in which it was originally offered in the Senate by Mr. Sherman. He does not at all regret its failure to become a law, because he believes that a much better measure can be passed at the approaching session. It is his purpose to introduce a new bill at an early day, retaining all the good features of the former bill, and introducing some new ones advantageous to the Government. Among these will be a reduction of the rate of interest from one-half to one per cent. below the lowest figure heretofore named. The plan of funding the debt will be simplified so as to prevent expense to the Government and inconvenience to the people. Senator Sherman, who is at the head of the Senate Finance Committee, is regarded as one of the ablest financiers in Congress. He has given this question of funding the debt very close attention for more than a year past, and will be prepared not only to explain his bill, but to defend it against assaults from whatever quarter. In this he will be seconded by nearly all the members of the Senate Finance Committee, and possibly by a clear majority of the Senators. At the last session the Funding bill met with considerable opposition in the House, and only passed that body after material modification. This, however, it is believed, was more owing to a misapprehension of the provisions of the bill than opposition to the measure itself.

The Universal Suffrage Amendment.

Conversations with the various Senators and members now here, as well as correspondence with those who are yet at their homes, foreshadow the passage of a bill at the approaching session submitting to the State legislatures an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for universal suffrage in all the States and Territories of the United States. There are those who regard this as of doubtful propriety, while many fear the people are not ready for it, and that it is, therefore, premature. A clear majority, however, in both houses are of opinion that the present Congress cannot do less than take the responsibility of submitting such an amendment to the people. Many of the ablest and most prominent men of the Republican party regard the mission of that party incomplete while any portion of the adult male population of the United States is disfranchised on account of race, color, or previous condition. There can be little doubt that at an early day of the session a bill proposing this amendment will be introduced. Such a one is said to be in course of preparation by the Hon. William D. Kelley, of your city. It is probable that he will take charge of the measure in the House, and the Hon. Charles Sumner will be its champion in the Senate. It will, of course arouse, bitter opposition among the Democrats, and may give rise to a protracted debate. Should Judge Kelley undertake the management of it in the House, his well-known ability as a debater, and his familiarity with all the points and precedents bearing on the subject, will go far towards overcoming whatever opposition may be manifested by the Democrats. Since the death of Thaddeus Stevens Judge Kelley is regarded as the ablest man in the House from Pennsylvania, and his championship of this or any other question of national importance will secure the active co-operation of nearly all the Republicans. In the Senate Mr. Sumner will, of course, give it his best energies.

The Forty-first Congress.

Although the approaching session will last but three months, there will be no crowding of legislation, and consequently no more blunders made than usual. The Forty-first Congress assembles on the fourth of March next, as will be seen from the following, which is the first section of an act passed at the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and approved January 22, 1867. It is entitled "An Act providing for the meeting of Congress," and reads as follows

Be it enacted, etc., That in addition to the present regular time of the meeting of Congress there shall be a meeting of the Fortieth Congress of the United States and of each successive Congress thereafter at 12 o'clock M., on the fourth day of March, the day on which the term begins for which the Congress is elected, except that when the fourth of March occurs on Sunday the meeting shall take place at the same hour on the next succeeding day.

Except this law should be repealed at the approaching session (of which, so far as I can learn, there is no prospect), the House of Representatives elected last fall will assemble on the 4th of March immediately after the dissolution of the Fortieth Congress. It has been customary, after the inauguration of a new President, for the Senate to convene in extra session, by proclamation of the President, for the purpose of transacting executive business. As the Senate, however, is included in the above act, there will be no occasion this time for a Presidential proclamation.

The President's Message.

The forthcoming annual message of President Johnson will excite less attention than any public document, except, perhaps, the report of Director Delmar, of the Bureau of Statistics. Last year some of the newspaper correspondents paid as high as one hundred dollars for advance copies of the message, in order that they might get it before the public previous to its transmission to Congress. This year it will probably not bring more than a dollar for early copies. The people have already commenced to forget Andrew Johnson, and they are becoming alarmingly indifferent to any opinions he may hold about public affairs. They are anxious to "speed the parting and welcome the coming guest" of the White House. Men no longer talk about what President Johnson will do; it is rather what President Grant will do. This ungrateful indifference on the part of the people will not prevent Mr. Johnson from inflicting upon the newspapers eight or ten columns of an annual message. It is said that he not only reviews the history of the Government from its foundation to the present time, but that he compares his own administration with those of all his predecessors, and shows to his own satisfaction that no President has equalled him since the days of Washington. The late rebellion, reconstruction, the finances, are all elaborately discussed. A foreboding picture of the speedy destruction of the Republic is drawn as an inference from the late Presidential election. Those who have read the message say it consists of a defense of Mr. Johnson's administration, and a sort of a farewell address to the people prior to his departure for Tennessee.

Senators and Members in Washington.

The following Senators have already arrived:—Cole, of California; Corbett, of Oregon; Pomeroy, of Kansas; Rice, of Arkansas; Edmunds, of Vermont; Spencer, of Alabama; Trumbull, of Illinois; Morton, of Indiana; Sherman, of Ohio; Sumner, of Massachusetts; Harlan, of Iowa; Howe, of Wisconsin; and Osborne, of Florida. The only members of the House here are Kellogg, of Louisiana; Ingersoll and Washburne, of Illinois; Lincoln, of New York; and Cavanaugh, of Montana. JOSEPHUS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Young Thieves—A Sneak—Accomplices—Larceny of Turnips—Robbing New Houses—Stole a Watch—Fighters.

—William McManus and Thomas McGuigan, lads, yesterday visited a store on Columbia avenue, above Seventh, and stole several articles of underclothing, which were subsequently found in their possession. Alderman Heins sent them to prison.

—The store of Mrs. Catharine Sandall, No. 1303 North Eleventh street, was yesterday entered by William Brown (colored), who lifted a coat from a peg. The lady saw the transaction, and giving the alarm, the thief dropped the coat and took to his heels. He was soon captured, and then sent below by Alderman Hood in default of $1500 bail.

—Thomas Moore and Dennis Lanahan, lads, have been held by Alderman Maule, on the charge of being implicated in the larceny of fifty sheep mentioned in THE TELEGRAPH on Wednesday last.

—Yesterday, a farmer stopped on William street, Richmond, for the purpose of delivering a bag of potatoes. While in the house, James Kelly, aged eighteen years, stepped up to the wagon, and carried off a bag of turnips. He, however, did not get far before he was arrested. Alderman Neill committed him.

—Numerous complaints have been received at Police Headquarters of robberies that have been committed in a lot of new dwellings in the southwestern section of the city. The thieves would carry off all the lead pipe that was exposed in the buildings. Last night Policeman Clark saw two boys trying to break into a house at Sixteenth and Montrose streets, and he took them into custody. They gave the names of John Greiner and John Grimm, and admitted having perpetrated the above robberies. Alderman Dallas bound them over for a further hearing.

—Edward McMullin was yesterday arrested by Policeman Blee, of the Fifth District, for assault and battery. It is alleged that he went into a store on Twentieth street, below Spruce, and beat the proprietress and smashed the windows. $600 bail was demanded by Alderman Patchel.

—Daniel Harvey was yesterday afternoon caught in the act of robbing a till of Mr. Buchanan, on Fifteenth street, below South. On being searched, $8·30 and a gold watch-chain were found on him. It was discovered that he had stolen the chain and watch from the house of H. Kilpatrick, on Sixteenth street, above South, while attending a wake the night previous. He admitted the fact, and conducted the policeman to a house No. 7 Buist court, where he disgorged the watch. He was held for trial by Alderman Morrow.

—John Hagan and John Williams yesterday indulged in a street fight at Thirteenth and Lombard streets. A policeman took charge of them, and after a hearing before Alderman Patchel they were committed. It has since been ascertained that Hagan tapped the till of the liquor store of Louis Vester at Twelfth and Lombard streets. On this charge he will have a hearing at the Central Station.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—This morning, at 11 o'clock, Coroner Daniels resumed his inquest into the circumstances attending the death of Henry W. Scattergood, who was knocked down at Third and Beaver streets, about midnight on the 6th instant, and died on Wednesday morning last, at his residence, on Leithgow street, above George.

Samuel Wyatt, living No. 604 Moyer street, testified—At 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 7th inst., I was knocked down in the neighborhood of Third and Beaver streets; when I came to myself a man was standing by me; I asked him to take me to the Independence Hose House; I remember having some conversation with the man; I was cut on the head; couldn't recognize the man who struck me; don't know the man either who was standing by me when I came to my senses; I was in liquor; I got home, but don't know how I and the man got separated; I went home myself.

Charles Bragley, living at No. 1213 Lawrence street, testified—I was at the Independence Hose House; went out of the door and walked a piece; met Conover and Hollinshead; Conover told me he knocked a man down at Third and Beaver streets; I asked him why he had knocked him down; he said because the other had grabbed him by the collar and called him a loafer; while he was telling me this Wyatt came up Third street and went down George street; he was bloody and muddy; Conover said, "This is the man I knocked down;" we went to a saloon and had drinks, after which I went home; didn't see Scattergood that night; didn't hear he was knocked down until Monday morning; I left Conover and Hollinshead near two o'clock.

The verdict of the jury was:—"That the said Henry W. Scattergood came to his death from violence (blows on the head) at the hands of some person to the jury unknown, November 7, 1868, on Beaver street, between Taird and Fourth."

THE NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. Matthew Newkirk has received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the North Tenth Street Church, and, we understand, will soon enter upon his duties. We congratulate the church and the residents in its vicinity on the entrance of a live man into this promising field of labor. The church is one which was built some twenty or twenty-five years ago, somewhat in advance of the then existing wants of that part of the city. During the administration of the last pastor, the Rev. Dr. Musgrave, and largely through his efforts and his assistance, the debt has been paid off, and the enterprise is now on a solid basis. As Mr. Newkirk brings to the work a finely cultured mind, an eloquent voice, a winning manner, and a heart thoroughly in sympathy with earnest evangelical work, we may hope soon to see the North Tenth Street Church well filled in all its departments with a congregation of happy worshippers, and diffusing throughout the surrounding thickly-populated neighborhood an enlivening spirit of Christian and missionary zeal.

A PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—A fracas occurred last night between several of the *demi monde*, which, in all probability, will result in the death of one of the participants. Mary Holt, alias Baltimore Moll, and a girl known as Flora entered an eating saloon on Ninth street, above Spruce, and shortly after were followed by Sallie Barnard and Margaret Seymour. There has been a law-suit pending for some time between these parties, and about this they commenced wrangling. The Seymour girl picked up a spittoon, and made an effort to strike Mary Holt, when the proprietor of the place interfered and forced them into the street. Here a fight was indulged in, during which Seymour received several severe stabs in the neck, breast, and side. Sallie Barnard was also cut in the face. Mary Holt is alleged to have inflicted the injuries. Margaret was taken to the Hospital, where her wounds were pronounced dangerous. Mary Holt was subsequently arrested, and was committed by Alderman Swift to await the result of the injuries.

THE FUNERAL OF MRS. HILL.—The body of Mrs. Hill, who was murdered on Sunday evening last, as soon as Dr. Shapleigh had finished his post mortem examination was taken in charge by undertaker Moore, who has kept it at his rooms until last night, when it was returned to the house at Tenth and Pine streets. This morning it was interred. Notwithstanding the secrecy which had been kept as to the day of burial, a large crowd was assembled outside the building to witness the cortege move off. Religious services were held in the house.

SPANISH EVANGELIZATION.—The third union meeting of the friends of the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, and the American and Foreign Christian Union, to further evangelical efforts in Spain, will be held on Tuesday evening next, in the Church of the Epiphany, Fifteenth and Chesnut streets. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. H. D. Ganse, of New York; Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D., and Rev. Richard Newton.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE SIXTH WARD.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon fire broke out in the extensive five-story brick structure, No. 305 Arch street, occupied by various firms for mercantile purposes. When first discovered the flames were in the rear part of the basement, occupied by R. K. Wright, a dealer in earthenware and china.

An effort was made to extinguish them, but it was not accomplished, in consequence of the great quantity of straw and crates in the [illegible] and the difficulty of at once procuring a good head of water. The fire could [illegible] have broken out on a more unfortunate day than Saturday, when every house throughout the city is making use of great quantities of water—nor at a more unfortunate hour of the day than 1 o'clock, when the same use of water reaches its maximum.

After spreading through the cellar, the fire then ascended by means of the hatchway to the first floor, occupied by J. G. Tyson & Co., auctioneers, and from that to each floor above. So rapidly did it extend, that inside of fifteen minutes the entire structure was in flames. The second story was also occupied by Mr. Wright and the remaining three floors by Chester L. Smith, manufacturer of shirts.

The flames communicated from No. 305 to Nos. 303 and 301 Arch street, occupied by Holby & Lee, dealers in hat goods, and shellac. No. 307, a four-story structure which is occupied as the depot of the Philadelphia Malleable Iron Works, is being badly scorched and deluged with water as we go to press. Although the fire, which is still burning stubbornly, has not yet communicated to the stores on Third street, above Arch—the rears of them are already blackened and hot, compelling the firemen to use their utmost efforts to prevent ignition.

About 2 o'clock several of the floors of the building in which the fire originated, as well as a portion of the roof of the same, fell in with a tremendous crash.

It is not known how the fire originated, but a supposition has been started that it was caused by a gas jet in the cellar coming in contact with some combustible material.

The working girls—some 150 in number—employed by Mr. Chester made a narrow escape with their lives, all of them being forced to fly in their working dresses, leaving their better clothing to be consumed. The sewing machines which belonged to these poor girls have been lost.

The roofs of the houses in the neighborhood have been wetted, and both firemen and citizens are doing their best to beat back any further advance of the flames.

The greatest excitement reigns at the scene, and the streets are thronged by thousands of people.

At this writing there can be no doubt but that the building No. 305, together with its contents, will prove a total loss. Nothing has yet been ascertained about the insurances.

NORRISTOWN ITEMS.—During the past week daily meetings of the Teachers' Institute have been held at Norristown, when school interests were thoroughly discussed, and entertaining popular lectures, on various subjects and by different lecturers, were delivered every evening. The Convention was brought to a close last evening by a lecture on "Light," illustrated with brilliant experiments, by Mr. Alexander Outerbridge, Jr., a former pupil, and now the assistant of Professor Morton, of the Franklin Institute. The large Odd Fellows' Hall was crowded with an audience who seemed equally surprised and entertained with numerous effects produced. The dazzling artificial lights; the annihilation of color by a powerful monochromatic illumination (produced by using soda-glass instead of lime in the oxyhydrogen blowpipe), by which the color of every object in the hall, however brilliant, including the dress and complexion of the audience, appeared a dull grey; the artificial rainbow; the formation of crystals by projecting a solution while in the act of crystallization on a magic lantern screen; and the illumined jet with a brilliant, carved pencil of light imprisoned, till it escapes, spirit-like, in a gobelet of overflowing fire, were among the experiments shown. The lecture was in every respect a success.

BANNER FOR THE INVINCIBLES.—At the Fair to be held at Horticultural Hall for the benefit of the aged and infirm members of the M. E. Church of this city, will be exhibited the beautiful banner which is to be presented to the "Republican Invincibles." The Fair opens on Monday evening next, and will remain in progress for a fortnight.

FIRE.—About half-past 2 o'clock this morning, a two-story brick bake-house and a one-story frame stable, situated in the rear of No. 4208 Market street, owned by Frederick Russ and occupied by Joseph Strums, were destroyed by fire. A horse in the stable was burned up. The loss will be about $500.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—Coroner Daniels was notified this morning to hold an inquest on the body of an infant about four weeks old, which was found last night in Eutaw street, above Cherry. As bruises were found on the head, it was supposed to have been a case of infanticide.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—The parsonage attached to the St. John (Episcopal) Church, Lower Merion, was entered on Thursday night, and robbed of two solid silver communion sets and wearing apparel, amounting in the aggregate to about $1000.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFRAY.—James Slay, residing at No. 132 Elfreth's alley, has been taken into custody on the charge of stabbing a German named Frederick Reed, on Thursday night, at a beer saloon in Juliana street.

A GLOVE FACTORY ROBBED.—Last night robbers broke into the kid glove manufactory of W. Hawkins, No. 210 Willow street, and stole gloves to the value of about $600. An entrance was effected through a rear window.

ATTENTION is called to the advertisement of the *Sunday Dispatch*, which will contain to-morrow a full illustrated account of the murder of Mrs. Hill.

WILLIAM A. STOKES, Esq., well and favorably known in this city as an attorney, has resumed the practice of the law at No. 113 South Fifth street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 18 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street

PARLOR CROQUET,

A Fine Assortment, $10 Per Set.

A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW GAMES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
9 1mwv8m No. 913 ARCH Street.

THE LATEST FALL STYLES OF PARTY AND WEDDING INVITATIONS.
A large assortment of new styles of French Paper Paper and Envelopes in boxes already stamped.
Paper and Envelopes stamped in Colors gratis.
JOHN LINERD,
10 12 mwa No 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

S. SIMES' PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THIS OIL has been in constant use FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS, and during that period has been pronounced by the medical profession to be

The Best in the Market.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by

CUSTAVUS KRAUSE,
S. SIMES' SUCCESSOR,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH and CHESNUT,
10 10 mwrp PHILADELPHIA.

DETERMINED TO MEET THE POPULAR demand for lower prices, I offer my entire stock of new and elegant styles of

FURNITURE

at greatly reduced prices.
JOHN M. GARDINER,
11 18 1m4p No. 1316 CHESNUT Street.

TO RENT—THE TWO COMMODIOUS connecting offices on the third floor of the building No. 508 WALNUT street, opposite Independence Square. Rent, $350 per annum. Apply on the premises, second story back building. 11*

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The President and Revenue Difficulties—The Eight Hour Law Question—Poor Work on the Pacific Railroad.

The President and Revenue Frauds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—It is said that the President has not dismissed the subject of the whisky frauds in New York and the suspension of District Attorney Courtney and other officers, but is waiting for further evidence which is promised to be forthcoming.

The Eight-hour Law.

The long-promised opinion of Attorney-General Evarts on the Eight-hour law of the last Congress has been delivered to the President. It is voluminous, and will soon be given to the press.

The Pacific Road.

General Warren of the Engineer Corps will make a report of his inspection of the Pacific Railroad, and it is said that he criticizes the construction so severely that the President contemplates withholding the further issue of bonds.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

Yesterday's Quotations.

[The commercial despatches of yesterday were delayed by an interruption of the land line.]

LONDON, Nov. 27—A. M.—Consols, 94¾ for both money and account. United States bonds, 74¾; Erie Railroad, 27; Illinois Central, 96.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27—A. M.—Cotton quiet; sales of to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales; sales of the week have been 109 000 bales; exports, 22,000 bales; for speculation, 13,000 bales. The stock in port is 330,000 bales, including 28,000 American.

Breadstuffs are quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 27—A. M.—Whale Oil, £38 10s. Calcutta Linseed, 59s. 6d. Fine Rosin, 15s. Linseed Cakes, £11 10s. Linseed Oil, £27 5s.

PARIS, Nov. 27—A. M.—The decrease of bullion in the Bank of France is reported at 7,000,000 francs.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 27.—Arrived, steamship Java, this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 27—2·30 P. M.—United States five-twenties quiet. Stocks dull.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27—2·30 P. M.—Cotton steady. Stock afloat 286,000 bales, of which 90,000 are American. Manchester advices are less favorable, and cause a dullness. California Wheat, 12s. 1d.; No. 3 red Western, 9s. 6d. Flour, 25s. 9d. Pens, 46s. 6d. Tallow heavy.

LONDON, Nov. 27—2·30 P. M.—Sugar firm, both on the spot and afloat.

CUBA.

Under the Rule of Lersundi the "Faithful" Feel Oppressed—A Protest from the Republican Committee.

The following document, "Protest of the Republican Committee of Havana," against the administration of Captain-General Lersundi, is furnished by a native of Cuba:—

The island of Cuba continues under the oppressive government of Isabel de Bourbon, through her worthy representative, Don Francisco Lersundi, and his satellites, although it is more than two months since we received the news of the revolution, which commenced on Sept. 19th in Cadiz, and ended on the 29th with the downfall of the throne of that odious Queen of Spain.

As soon as General Lersundi received, on the 21st September, the news of the uprising in Spain, he called the authorities to a Junta, and there expressed the opinion that the new Spanish Government had a transient and revolutionary character, and that the island of Cuba ought to remain under the power of Isabel II. This opinion was opposed by the General of Marine, St. Chacon, who said that he was a Spaniard, and that he would accept any government which his country might choose to establish. The result of this Junta was that the entire island learned that General Lersundi pretended to offer this country to Isabel II. as a secure refuge for the continuation of her reign in these Spanish dominions in America, intending thus to follow the example of Brazil.

After this he went on with other manifestations of adhesion to the Bourbonic dynasty, and on the 4th and 10th of October he issued invitations to a reception in his palace in honor of King Francisco and Queen Isabel. Such proceedings could not but raise great indignation all over the island, and on the 10th of October an insurrection broke out in the Eastern Department, with cries of liberty, and hurrahs for Prim, Serrano, and New Free Spain. The Government carefully concealed these manifestations, and tried to give to the insurrection the character of disaffection to the mother country, with the only object of punishing the insurgents as thieves and incendiaries, misrepresenting the just causes of the revolutionary movement in favor of the new Government of Spain. We must state that it was not until the 11th of October after the official reception, and when the insurrection had already broken out in Yara, that General Lersundi officially published in Cuba the change of government on the Peninsula; that is, when thirteen days had elapsed since the telegraph had announced it, and it had become known in the whole island in his official address he avoided all allusion which might conflict with his royalist opinions, taking care not to express his adhesion to the new Government of Spain, and showing his feelings in these words:—"A profound political commotion has brought on as its immediate result the departure from the Spanish soil of the august sovereign who ruled its destinies. Don't believe that an unpremeditated act of the nation will disturb your peace and tranquillity. * * * As the representative of the Spanish Government in this island, it only concerns me to guide the high interests confided to my care. * * * Be patient, and wait for the solution of this supreme crisis." This document, which said a good deal in favor of the adhension of General Lersundi to the old *regime*, did not say anything in favor of the new one, and, as it was to be expected, brought forth the uneasiness and impatience that provoked the revolutionary movement in the Eastern Department.

The insolent manner with which General Lersundi received a deputation of fifty persons of the highest standing in the capital of the island that applied to him for the adoption of the new system decreed by the revolutionary junta of Madrid, so that peace and tranquillity might be restored; the resistance to publish the orders of the Government of Spain, although he had the exclusive control of the cable, and two mail steamers had arrived from Cadiz on the 7th of October and 2d of November; and the obstinacy in maintaining in all the public offices the royal emblems—show, with complete evidence, that General Lersundi, by his behavior, has provoked the revolution of Cuba, and that he, and he alone, is responsible for the actual situation of the country and its fatal consequences. General Lersundi has trampled upon the national will and character, and under pretense of maintaining public order and peace has resorted to every repressive measure employed by Narvaez and Gonzales Bravo in Spain to smother liberty and to silence the increasing dissatisfaction of the Cubans, and giving to this sentiment a false interpretation, so as to justify a line of conduct which is extremely revolutionary and contrary to liberty and justice. Therefore we protest against the government of Don F. Lersundi, and desire to proclaim hereby that if Cuba be lost to Spain—as it may happen, in consequence of recent events—the whole responsibility will fall on the Captain-General who unfortunately governed the island during the time of the national revolution against the dynasty of the Bourbons.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE OF HAVANA.
HAVANA, Nov. 14, 1868.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

General Grant at His Headquarters—The Secretaries all Busy—Seward's Opinion of the Other Johnson.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

A Busy Time.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—General Grant remains quietly at his headquarters, seeing all who call and transacting the business of his office. Secretary McCulloch is arranging the figures for his report to Congress, and will complete it in a day or two. The reports of Secretaries Welles, Schofield, and Browning and Postmaster-General Randall have been finished, and are being printed at the Government office. Neither of the other members of the Cabinet makes a report to Congress. Secretary Seward is presumed to be occupied with his foreign correspondence, and the Attorney-General is working up whisky cases and opinions, and looking after the trial of Jefferson Davis. Commissioner Rollins, not having finished his report, is said to be working on it during his absence from the city.

The Alabama Negotiations.

Secretary Seward does not conceal his dissatisfaction with the terms of the protocol for the settlement of the Alabama claims, and Republicans here say that Minister Johnson's action in respect of these claims has been purely in the interest of the Rebel wing of the Democratic party.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 109¾; Reading, 99¾; Canton Co., 51; Erie, 69¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 101¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 112½; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 89¾; New York Central, 122½; Cumberland preferred, 40; Virginia 6s, 57½; Missouri 6s, 96; Hudson River, 123¼; 5-20s, 1862, 11[illegible]; do. 1864, 107¼; do. 1865, 107⅝; do. new, 11[illegible]; 10-40s, 106; Gold, 134⅜. Money, 6@6 per cent. Exchange, 109½.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Cotton easier at 25c. Flour firmer; sales of 10,000 barrels; State and Western at $5 50@7 45; Ohio at $6 65@9; Southern $7 20@13; California $6 75@12 25. Wheat firm and advanced 1@2c; sales of 79,000 bushels No. 1 spring at $1 48@1 52. Corn firm, and 1@2c higher; sales of 51,000 bushels No. 1 at $1 12@1 19. Oats active and advanced 1@2c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at $26 75@27. Lard dull. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28.—Cotton dull at 24½c. Flour quiet but steady, and unchanged. Wheat firm and steady. Corn active; new white 87@90; yellow, 91@92. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye unchanged. Mess Pork, bacon shoulders, rib and clear sides, Hams and Lard unchanged.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—The shares of the Spanish Bank have declined 5d., and those of the Commercial Bank are at present 3 per cent. discount. Gold ½ per cent. premium. The savings Bank business is done on a gold basis and admits no notes; shares have therefore advanced 6 per cent.

THE ERIE WAR.

The Leaders Take a Sedative, and the Excitement Quiets Down.

Says the N. Y. *World* of this morning:—

All was "quiet on the Potomac" (North river) yesterday, General Gould lying encamped in the general offices. The sentries did not appear to be in such strong force as they have heretofore been, though a number might still have been seen walking around the halls, who would subject you to the keenest glances as you passed. Mr. Gould, Mr. Fisk, and Mr. Lane arrived a little before 9 o'clock in the morning, and the door was kept barricaded till after 10, at which time it was flung open. Though everybody was then freely admitted, there was a strict watch kept. The chief detective of the road, Mr. Masterson, stood at the head of the stairs and closely scrutinized every one as they ascended. It became at all suspicious, the visitor was asked at once what he came for, and a satisfactory answer had to be given before further advance could be made. All the lawyers were there nearly the whole day, together with Messrs. Tweed, Sweeney, and other directors, and a deep and anxious consultation seemed to be in progress. Several prominent brokers were also in attendance, but whether their presence related to the late financial rumors or to something else could not be ascertained. Our reporter, upon sending in his name to Mr. Gould, was at once admitted and courteously received; but the greatest reticence characterized the President's conduct. He denied that Judge Davies was received on Wednesday otherwise than as every gentleman was and would be received. The Sheriff's deputies were, he said, there merely to take charge. Mr. Fisk's manner was not so affable. Our reporter met him coming up stairs, and Mr. Fisk curtly refused to have anything to say to him.

Judge Davies says that the reason he did not stay longer in the company's offices on Wednesday was that he saw that force was going to be used to eject him if he prolonged his visit, and all he cared about was to serve the different officers with Judge Sutherland's order, which would have the effect of compelling them to account to him for all the money they should receive while running the road. He further said that whatever he did would be performed openly and above board, but at the same time every power which he did obtain would be exercised to its full extent and as satisfactorily to the public as he knew how. In answer to the question if everything then was to remain in *statu quo* until the Court of Appeals meets in January, he said:—"Oh no; something may be yet obtained from the Hall." From his conversation one would infer that he did not expect that those now in possession would have their own way for any great length of time.

THE COUNT JOANNES.

He Writes a Curious Letter.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, was received by Justice Dowling, of New York, yesterday:—

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 26, 1868. No. 357 Fourth Avenue.—To the Hon. Joseph Dowling, Magistrate, etc.—My dear Judge Dowling and brother-in-law:—Many a time and oft upon the Rialto of life you have done me the honour (I always write honour with U, and Heaven forbid that in using that word I should omit *you*—hear! hear!) of saying that you always read my public letters, etc.—because you received instruction, etc. I return the compliment. I perceive by the New York *Herald* (22d inst.) that you had before you—*ex officio*—a prisoner of the apostolic name of St. Paul's physician; and inspired by his pure confession, you imitated our great Master of life and pardon, amen. "Luke, you are honest enough to confess your guilt, even in the absence of the complaining witness, now go and sin no more. That's for your honest confession." It illumines a man's true Christianity when he quotes from Jesus Christ, and follows His holy example, as you have done in this case. I pray that when we both appear before that final tribunal, literally rising from the tombs, we may both anticipate the evidence and confess our sins by anticipation of proof, and that the same result will be awarded to both of us, as Luke received from you. I know of no record more to the Christian honor of a magistrate than the foregoing, and this I write to you in congratulation.

Yours very truly, etc., and respectfully,
GEORGE, THE COUNT JOANNES,
Of the Supreme Court, etc.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 28
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$400 City 6s, New	102½	200 sh Leh Nav	29¼
$2 00 do. New	68	100 do	29¾
$8500 do. New	103	100 sh Penna R	54½
$ 00 do. New	103	100 do	74½
$5·0 Pa 6s, 2 series	106¾	100 do	53¾ 54½
$100 All Co 6s	77	100 sh Reading	49 60
2 sh U & Am	128¾	100 do	49¾
20 sh Phil & Tr	12¾	50 sh Manuf Bk	30
4 sh Acad Music	90¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Leh 6s gold	94	100 sh Leh N	b30 29¾
$7000 Leh V R 6s cp	94	100 do	29¾
$2500 Leh N 6s '82	20 71	100 do	b30 29¾
$100 Phila 6s, new	73¾	300 sh Girard Col	3½ 2d¾

New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R	127¾	Pac. Mail S. Co	118¼
N. Y. and E. R	39¾	West. Union Tel	36¾
Ph. and Read. R	99¾	Tol. & Wab. Rlt	59
Mich. S. and N. I. R	89¼	M. & St. Pl. R. com	70
Clev. & Pittsb'g R	89	Adams Ex. Co	50¼
Chi. and N.W. com	85¾	Wells, Fargo	27
Chi. and N.W. pref.	88¾	U. S. Express	47
Chi. and R. I. R	109¼	Tennessee 6s, new	68¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	112¾	Gold	135¼

Market steady.

The New York Money Market.

From the Times.

"The final end of the Alabama claims, we apprehend, will be a settlement at the cost, practically, of our own Treasury. It occurred to us soon after the close of the war in 1865, that the Treasury had received quite as much if not more money for captured cotton at Savannah which would ultimately be claimed as British property—if in no other way by counterclaim against American property destroyed by the Alabama—than the sum total which will be found due to our mercenants for this piracy on the high seas. It will be remembered that the Savannah cotton was all sold in this market for gold, and so covered into the Treasury among its miscellaneous receipts. This was done not because the Treasury then needed the gold, for its sales were to an equal amount at the time, but to provide against the contingency of the future recognition of private foreign claims for any part of the proceeds. That such claims have since been made at Washington or filed with the British Government for future international adjustment, there is every reason to believe. And the slow progress made by diplomacy, on our side, if not on both sides, in the Alabama case until very recently, may be due in part to the circumstance—all the time familiar to Mr. Seward—just referred to. We allude to the facts now because a rumor already comes from Washington that the British claims in the United States, of every description or color, growing out of and happening in the course of the war, amount to the fabulous sum of forty-five millions of dollars. We have no apprehension that so much as one-fourth of these claims will be adjudicated and allowed by the mixed commission which is said has been agreed upon between Lord Stanley and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, but there is a strong probability that a very considerable set-off will be made to our claims for the Alabama piracy."

From the Tribune.

"Money is in good supply at 6 per cent. on call. Government brokers have large balances left at 5 per cent. At the close of business the offerings of money to stock houses was very heavy at 6 per cent., and in some instances lower rates were accepted.

"The weekly report of the Bank of England is published to-day. The bullion in vault as we learn by Atlantic Telegraph, has decreased £303,000 since last week.

"Sterling Exchange is firm at quotations:—London 6 days, 109@109¼; London, sight 109⅝@110; Paris long, 5·12½@5·10; Paris short, 5·15@5·13¾; Antwerp, 5·20@5·17½; Swiss, 5·20@5·17½; Amsterdam, 41@41⅛; Frankfort, 40⅝@41; Bremen, 78¾@78⅝; Berlin, 71¾@72⅝."

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD.—The First Mortgage fifty-year seven per cent. Sinking Fund Coupon Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island, and St Louis Railroad Company, principal and interest payable in GOLD COIN, *free of Government tax*, are for sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall street, New York, at 97½ per cent., and accrued interest in currency.

Pamphlets, giving fuller information, may be had at the office.

Government and other securities received in exchange, at market rates.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

EVANGELIZATION OF SPAIN.

—The friends of the American Bible Society, American Tract Society, and American and Foreign Christian Union, will hold a third union meeting TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at half-past 7, in the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY (Rev. Dr. Newton's), FIFTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, to further evangelical efforts in Spain.

CHARLES GIBBONS, Esq., will preside.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. H. D. GANSE, of New York; Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., and Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D. 1128stu2t*

REV. WILLIAM R. CULLIS

Will Lecture on
"OUR YOUNG MEN,"
In CONCERT HALL,
On THURSDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the Rooms of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No 1120 CHESNUT Street. *

THE INDIAN'S HOPE.—THIS newly formed association, to aid the Indian missions of the Episcopal Church, will hold its first public meeting to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY, ELEVENTH and MOUNT VERNON streets.

BISHOP CLAR